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Single 'A' Card Trip Urged; Railway Clerks Seek Boost; Axis Satellites Battling

The World's Day—July 2, 1943

New England: One 'A' Card Vacation Trip Urged

Permission by the OPA for East Coast "A" gasoline card holders to take one vacation pleasure trip this summer will be sought by Eastern Congressmen. [Page 8.]

Up to June 1, automobile registration in Massachusetts totaled 775,324, down 109,805 from the total for the first five months of 1942, it was announced today by William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Members of the Governor's Council today visited the Gen. Edward L. Logan Airport at East Boston, prior to approving specifications for the preliminary work of hydraulic filling to enlarge the runway area, as required by the Legislature in acts involving large expenditures by the State.

Honoring a Navy radioman-gunner who went down with his plane against odds over Pearl Harbor, a destroyer-escort vessel was sponsored today at Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. Melvin Brown Miller of Thomasville, N. C., mother of the air sailor, William C. Miller, radioman first class. After being wounded but before crashing, he shot down at least one plane.

Washington: Pay Boost for Railway Clerks Urged

Wage increases for 1,000,000 railroad employees, who do no work on the trains, are urged by George Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who appealed to President Roosevelt in protest of the decision of Economic Stabilizer Vinson. [Page 3.]

The Waacs became the Wacs as President Roosevelt signed legislation dropping the "A" for auxiliary and renaming the organization the Women's Army Corps. The new law also puts the WAC under Army regulations, raises the membership age limit from 45 to 50 years, and provides that officers shall exercise command only over women of the corps and other Army members "who are specifically placed under their command."

For the second time in three days, the House refused to yield in its demand that the Federal crop insurance program be liquidated and sent back to conference the $875,000,000 Agriculture Department supply bill for 1944.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, back from service as Deputy Commander of the U. S. European theatre, has taken over new duties as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the War Department said. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead who requested retirement.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones formally told the House Rules Committee that he would welcome a Congressional investigation of the feud between him and Vice-President Wallace over stockpiling war materials.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green has been appointed assistant to the Judge Advocate General, the Army announced. General Green is a native of Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from Boston University Law School.

Senate and House conferees agreed to slash Senate-approved allowances for the Office of Price Administration from $177,335,000 to $155,000,000 and for the Office of War Information from $35,037,593 to $33,155,993. The funds are included in the $2,900,000,000 war agencies appropriations bill.

The House stood pat in its insistence that the National Youth Administration be abolished by the end of this year, rejecting a Senate amendment to the Labor Federal security bill providing $47,800,000 for the agency's continuance

Europe: Rumanian and Hungarian Troops Clash

A border clash between Rumanian and Hungarian troops which resulted in Rumanian forces pushing over the Hungarian border and occupying a town is reported by the Moscow Radio.

German troops in Norway are on the invasion alert, conducting extensive defense exercises and issuing detailed instructions to Norwegians as to what to do in such an event.

A Finnish-American Union has been organized to promote better relations between Finland and the United States, according to reports which have reached Stockholm from Helsingfors.

Capt. Edward Rickenbacker was forced to return to Moscow, when his plane developed engine trouble 40 minutes after leaving the Russian capital on his return trip to the United States.

Rumanian Vice-Premier, Michael Antonescu, nephew of the Premier, has arrived in Rome and will be received by Pope Pius XII, the Paris Radio reports.

Eamon de Valera's Cabinet includes one new member, since his re-election as Premier of Eire yesterday. The new Cabinet member is Sean Moylan, former Party Secretary.

Gen. Georges Catroux, French Governor-General of Algiers, has left for Syria in connection with his duties as Commissioner for the co-ordination of Moslem affairs

National: Petrillo Intends to Halt All Recording

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, says the A. F. M. is not interested in a settlement with transcription companies and intends to stop recording altogether. [Page 8.]

The U. S. Steel Corporation announced it has restored six more blast furnaces to operation in view of increasing supplies of coal dug by an ever-growing number of miners returning to work.

Americas: Brazil Sending More Officers to U. S.

Brazil is sending an additional 13 Army officers to the United States for 10 weeks' specialized training in services of supply, warehousing, motor vehicle maintenance and repair

Orient: Curtin Corrects Lend-Lease Reports

Lend-Lease benefits to Australia from the United States are two or three times greater than Australia is able to give in return, stated Premier John Curtin, in correcting recent reports suggesting that Australian Lend-Lease exceeds that which it receives.

Japanese Home Ministry announces a shake-up involving 110 high officials in a consolidation of responsibility in the hands of Premier Hideki Tojo's personal appointees, and a tightening up of home defense.

Australia's general election will be held on Aug. 21, the Government has announced

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Vacations Urged For War Workers

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 2

Brief vacations for workers in war industries this year were urged July 1 by the Management-Labor Council of the War Production Board.

"Every minute counts, but effectiveness on the job is equally important," the Council's statement said. "We must not strain our efforts beyond the point of efficiency."

Weather Report

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:41 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:42 a. m.

Timilty Freed Of Indictment A Second Time

Court holds that office of Commissioner of Police is purely an administrative one.

Judge Frank J. Donahue of the Superior Court today quashed the indictment charging Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston. This was the second time within a month that a similar true bill, returned by a Suffolk County Grand Jury against the Police Commissioner, has been thrown out of Court.

The Court held that the duties of the Police Commissioner do not include those which the indictment charged that he "willfully neglected"—namely law enforcement in Boston—and therefore the true bill "must be quashed and it is so ordered."

The first indictment was returned by the Grand Jury last March and quashed as to all seven police officers named after a nine-day hearing on pleas in abatement by Judge James C. Donnelly—June 4 with a general finding by the Court.

Date for a hearing of the pleas of abatement filed by the remaining six defendants on the second inductment has yet to be fixed by Judge Donahue who denied their motiones to quash yesterday. The conspiracy charge still lies against them.

Duties of Office

After hearing the arguments by representatives of the Assistant Attorney General's office this morning to strike out certain parts of the Commissioner's motion to quash, and reviewing the statutes which created the Police Department in Boston, the Judge pointed out that the duties of the Police Commissioner were those invested originally in the Board of Selectmen.

These duties, he said, give the Police Commissioner the power to organize the police department, make rules of discipline, and hear complaints. But, the Court added, he has no such powers as set forth in this indictment.

Superintendent Chief

"The Superintendent of Police," the Judge said, "is the Chief of Police. The Commissioner has the power to appoint him as well as other officers. The Commissioner exercises administrative power just as the original board of selectmen did.

"This doesn't mean that the Police Commissioner could conspire with fellow officers to omit his duties and let crime run rampant in Boston," the Judge said. He then reminded counsel that, in his opinion, the Commissioner had been charged in this indictment with failing to perform duties which he actually did not possess.

"For that reason, gentlemen, I am still of the opinion that I had this morning when I came into Court for further enlightenment. This indictment must be quashed and it is so ordered."

Police officials whose motion to quash was denied Wednesday are Superintendent Edward Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin; Captains Edward A. Keating and John A. Dorsey, and Arthur M. Eunson.

U. S. Attack Rolls On in Solomons; 123 Japanese Planes Knocked Down; President Vetoes Food-Subsidies Ban

House prepares to vote on move to override veto; Roosevelt lays blame on Congress.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—President Roosevelt today vetoed the Congressional bill outlawing the roll-back subsidy program.

Enactment of the bill, Mr. Roosevelt declared, would make Congress responsible for subsequent inflationary developments.

Immediately after the President's message was read, the House prepared to vote on whether to sustain or override the veto.

It was under the same circumstances that the Roosevelt Administration received the worst legislative jolt of many years, when the antistrike bill veto was overwhelmingly overridden.

A two-thirds vote is needed to override a veto.

Rider on CCC Bill

The House initially passed the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, on which the antisubsidy measure has been inserted as a rider, 160 to 32.

The Senate approved the measure, 63 to 13.

In many respects the subsidy question is more grave and explosive than the antistrike controversy, with which it is directly linked.

The Farm Bloc and other elements in Congress administered a terrific trouncing to labor when they passed the antistrike bill. Labor leaders, however, agreed to abide by their no-strike pledge.

Labor's Agreement

Labor's grudging acceptance of the Administration's wage stabilization program is based, however, on one condition: that cost of living would be stabilized, too.

The single device on which the Administration was counting to hold back food costs—most out of line of all cost of living elements—was the subsidy program.

In other words, Congress, while administering a rebuke to labor on the antistrike bill, has thrown out the subsidy program on which the Administration counted for food stabilization and wage stabilization.

In doing this Congress has followed the wishes of the Farm Bloc and opposed the wishes of the Labor-Consumer Bloc.

The consumer's dollar is now worth only about 70 to 75 cents. In other words, inflation has already arrived to a point where the dollar is worth only three quarters as much as it was before the war.

NWLB's Stand

The National War Labor Board has argued that its program of holding wages in line depended on a general rollback of food prices, and that it could not be responsible for holding its part of the anti-inflation dyke if the dyke holding back inflationary rises in food prices lets go.

Lou R. Maxon, Deputy admin-

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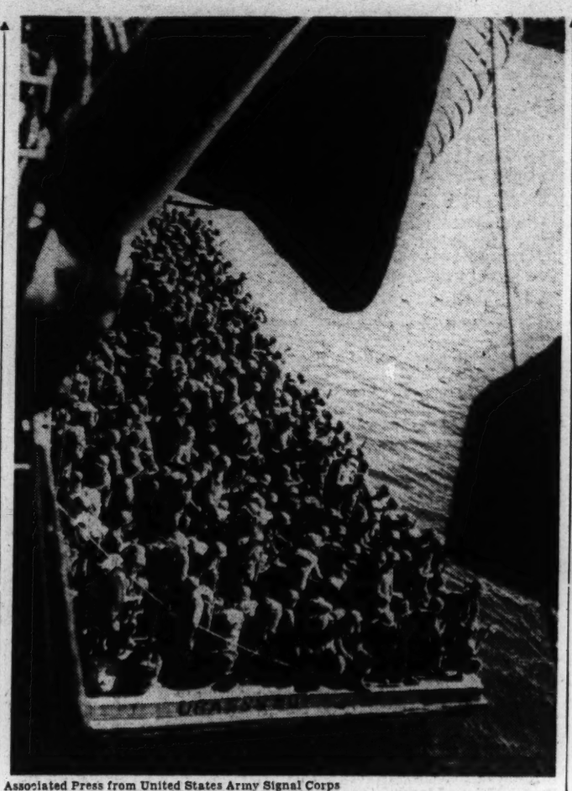

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Bargeful of Trouble for Tojo

A barge packed with American troops prepares to go ashore at an unidentified port in the South Pacific war theater. The Army said the troops are part of "large detachments" landed down under.

Allied troops entrenched on Rendova and New Georgia Islands—Shore batteries and warships shell Munda—American Navy batters enemy defenses unchallenged by Japanese Fleet.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American forces are losing no time in exploiting their great air-sea victory in the Solomons.

An official announcement from Admiral Halsey's Headquarters says the offensive in this area thus far has been "successful" and is proceeding "according to plan."

Here is the situation at the moment:

United States troops are firmly entrenched on Rendova and New Georgia Islands. On the former, the Japanese garrison has been wiped out; on the latter, only minor ground opposition is being encountered.

American shore batteries are heavily bombarding the Japanese air base at Munda.

Allied warships appear to be roaming at will through the Solomons. They have blasted the Buin-Faisi area in the heart of the enemy defense system. They have also fired without challenge on Munda and on Vila on Kolombangara Island.

In two days of operations in the Solomons 123 Japanese planes have been shot down against a loss of 25 United States planes and 15 pilots.

American and other Allied planes are carrying out constant raids on the principal enemy bases. Navy dive bombers have been especially active in the Munda vicinity..

Japanese aircraft are bombing and strafing the American bridgeheads, but on a diminishing scale.

There has been no sign of the Japanese Fleet.

So much for the developments. It is still a little early to assess the true significance of what has been happening on this, the right wing of the double - pronged offensive which General MacArthur launched on June 30. A very good start has been made. Allied sea power is unchallenged and Allied air power has shown itself to be overwhelmingly superior to the enemy's opposition.

But it is unreasonable to suppose that long, hard fighting does not still lie ahead in this area. Munda, Vila, Buin, Bougainville, and other Japanese strong points are well defended. Some estimates put the number of enemy troops in the Vila-Munda region alone at 20,000. And it is going to take more than aerial bombs and naval shells to subdue them. The fight in the Solomons has just begun.

Meanwhile, the sea-borne forces, which swarmed ashore at Nassau Bay in New Guinea without losing a man, are consolidating their beachhead and are proceeding inland toward a planned meeting with Australian forces near Mubo. Only token opposition appears to have been met here so far. But the big Japanese base of Salamaua is only 12 miles away, and it is pretty much of a certainty that the enemy is gathering a striking force to oppose the advance.

Allied fighting men who landed on the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands also have met no opposition and are not likely to. The Japanese probably do not regard these outposts as worth defending, although they should be of value to the Allies as fighter-plane bases.

Elsewhere in the global war, a period of relative calm prevails. Allied bombers have pounded Cagliari and other Sicilian points again; Soviet warplanes are hammering the Germans on both sides of the Kerch Peninsula, and London announced that large new American and Canadian troop contingents had arrived in Britain in the past two months without loss.

South Pacific:

123 Japanese Planes Downed by Americans

Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific Headquarters announced that a total of 101 enemy planes were knocked out of the sky on June 30, the day American forces landed in the Central Solomons, and 17 American planes were destroyed, but seven of their pilots were saved.

The next day, the Japanese lost an additional 22 aircraft. Ameri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Victory at Rendova Told by Eyewitness

The following exclusive eyewitness account of the big air-sea battle between United States and Japanese forces off New Georgia Island in the Solomons has been made available to the American press by the London Daily Express. It was written by that paper's correspondent in the Southwest Pacific, Henry Keys, and distributed by the Associated Press.

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WITH THE UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP OF A DESTROYER DIVISION BETWEEN RENDOVA ISLAND AND MUNDA POINT, June 30. Delayed—This eye-witness story is a world beat and should remain so for a couple of days. It was hitchhiked a thousand miles by sea, land, and air to reach the nearest radio.

An all-out American assault on the Japanese stronghold of New Georgia Island got away to a flying start at dawn this morning. The brilliantly conceived and daringly executed plan caught the Japs flat-footed; the landing of men and materials actually had begun before enemy shore batteries opened fire at this destroyer screen.

It was late in the afternoon before the Japs hit us, but by then we were on the way back to base, having landed every man and all supplies.

A savage, persistent, and brilliantly carried out Japanese mass torpedo bomber attack came in the late afternoon and a most extraordinary incident occurred. One torpedo crashed into the bow of the destroyer on which I was observing the operation and which in future I shall call "the can."

Failed to Explode

The torpedo failed to explode or damage the destroyer in any way. . . .

Now that it is over and we have gotten away with one of the most brazen attacks against the Japanese, it is almost impossible to believe we have accomplished the objective. It was conceded that to succeed in its entirety the blow should take the Japanese by surprise.

We were confident it would, even though we recognized the Japanese must be fully aware that something was in the wind soon. Indeed, it was not until yesterday morning that the plan went into effect and orders, compiled in painstaking detail over many months, were distributed. From that moment the beach was the busiest scene. . . .

We took off in midafternoon feeling a curious mixture of excitement and, perhaps excusably, apprehension. So far the Jap hadn't attempted a major raid similar to that of a couple of weeks ago and that meant he didn't know we were on the move or that he was saving himself to strike at sunset.

But he wasn't. The Jap was being taken by surprise. . . .

In the welcome rain of the pitch-black night some of these were unavoidably kept nosing in among the main body of ships. Some smaller ones at nighttime have the appearance of submarines, and this required all hands to keep a sharp lookout.

The boiling wakes and downwaves of these phosphorescent waters gleamed with a dull fire, and through binoculars and in

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Resistance Of Japanese Light: Why?

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 2—Detailed reports from Nassau Bay to the New Georgia front still are scanty, but from what has come out, it definitely looks as if the right wing of this great Allied combined operation in the Southwest Pacific is the only place the Japanese have taken up the challenge.

Rendova Island was occupied within a few hours of the landing by American troops, the small Japanese garrison being either killed or dispersed. Viru Harbor on New Georgia Island, one of the few deep-water inlets suitable for a shipping base, was occupied after hard fighting. The seizure of these two points has made the Japanese position at Munda ticklish, as Munda is the key to this particular area. It has a good, well-developed airfield and its possession will push the Allied bomber line many miles nearer the next strong points in the Solomons guarding Rabaul.

It becomes clear now that for the moment, forces from the South Pacific are engaged in the most active role in the whole maneuver. Anyhow, the Japanese must think so, as they have thrown great aerial strength only against the Allied troops there and have suffered the staggering losses of 123 planes in two days.

No Opposition Elsewhere

Nowhere else on this long front have the Japanese so far reacted in any way to the Allied advance. It looks either as if they had not the strength to concentrate on more than one place at a time or that they don't consider Trobri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

New OPA Prices on Foods And Point Values Announced

The complete list of the new OPA food prices and ration point values, effective July 4—suitable for clipping—will be found on page 4.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pre-Fourth-of-July marketing was unusually light in Greater Boston today.

There were several reasons.

Scarcity of beef and other meats was, of course, the chief reason.

But, on top of this, shoppers had only their red "P" stamps to use. All previous stamps expired Wednesday—a day which saw almost unprecedented midweek buying of rapidly dwindling stocks. And the red "Q" stamps will not become valid until Sunday.

And Sunday—which marks the 167th year of Independence—also will be marked by new and revised point values on meats and canned goods, as well as new market-basket prices on 550 food items for a northeastern Massachusetts area of 48 cities and towns.

Other factors contributed to the extremely light shopping. For one thing, many war-production plants are remaining open over the week-end, turning out ships, guns, and other materiel of war just as usual.

This fact, coupled with the gasoline shortage and the ban on pleasure driving will keep many folks home who, in years past, have taken advantage of such a long week-end to get away to shore or mountain resorts, taking with them large supplies of foodstuffs.

So—it looks like a rather quiet Fourth of July week end, with "plenty of good reading matter" provided by the OPA in the way of point value charts and market-basket price lists.

Little hope for any early relief from the present acute meat shortage was offered by officials of the Office of Price Administration, who seemed frank to admit that apparently the prices offered to livestock producers were not high enough to stimulate slaughtering which this week dropped to new lows.

"The product just isn't coming to market," said Frederic W. Lake, Regional OPA Meat Rationing Officer, today. "I guess the producers just don't like the prices they've been getting."

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall called an emergency conference this morning of members of the Food Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public

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British War-Work Pay $22.78

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The average weekly wage for the British factory worker is $22.78 for men and $11.72 for women, a Ministry of Labor survey showed today.

The survey was made among 6,250,000 workers in 50,000 manufacturing firms of all types.

Men's wages have risen 74.9 per cent and women's 80 per cent since October, 1938, according to the survey.

The average increase for the same number of hours worked as five years ago was only 27 per cent, one official said, while the cost of living for the same period jumped 28 per cent.

The men in aircraft plants average $29.94 and are the best paid workers.

Coal miners were excluded from the survey, but a note in the Ministry of Labor Gazette showed that their average for six shifts was $22.18.

Mere 'Hope' of Punishing Axis Arouses Concern of Victims

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 2—Strong discontent over the wording of the White House announcement of the appointment of Herbert Pell as American member of War Crimes Investigation Committee has been expressed among representatives of occupied European countries.

Already worried lest British and Americans take too lenient an attitude toward Germany, these officials point out that the American statement expresses "hope" that some progress may be made toward punishing responsible Axis officials. Small country representatives here demanded determination, not hope.

While the questions of the wording may seem relatively unimportant in Washington and London, they take on great importance in the minds of the governments of occupied countries now seeking a clue to Anglo-American postwar policies. This is understandable when one learns the full extent of Axis-wrought devastation in conquered territories.

Conditions of Barbarity

The latest report from Yugoslavia describes conditions so horrible that one would hesitate to credit them if they were not from an absolutely reliable source. This report, made available to The Christian Science Monitor, reveals that large sections of the countryside have reverted to conditions of absolute barbarity, unrivaled even in the days of the Thirty Years' War.

The report concerns conditions of the Serbian population in the so-called Independent Croat State, particularly in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Slavonia. Although these sections are not main centers of Serbian population, it is officially estimated that tens of thousands of Serbs have been killed there and that 400,000 have been driven into Serbia proper, and 35,000 into Montenegro.

"Another section of Serbian people who escaped death at the hand of the enemy, but who couldn't flee to other districts, is sharing the lot of wild beasts, hiding in mountains and forests," the report states.

Punitive Expeditions

The first punitive expeditions, composed of German and Hungarian troops in the North and of Italians, Bulgarians, and Albanians in the south, have been sent against these homeless groups. In a wide area between Belgrade and Zagreb, these expeditions executed all Serbs found, including women and children, on the pretense of fighting Communism, despite the fact that those killed were generally independent small farmers untouched by Communist doctrine.

These executions were followed by an Axis attempt to seize all the remaining youths of 12 and upward and send them to concentration camps. All the cattle were taken and sold, although great numbers collapsed through lack of fodder.

In the concentration camps of

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Pipe Lines May Solve N. E. Fuel Oil Problem

Pipe lines may prove to be the saving element in next winter's problem of supplying fuel oil to New England, if the estimates of the Office of Defense Transportation are accurate.

ODT forecasts that the amount of oil brought here by this new method of transportation will increase from 216,000 barrels daily during July to 365,000 in August. This is because the "Big Inch" line, which starts at the East Texas oil fields and now extends into Norris City, Ill., will have been completed into Bayway, New Jersey, by August 15.

During September, says ODT, the flow through the line will have reached 514,000 barrels a day. There are 42 gallons to the barrel.

Lift the Load

This will appreciably lift the load from tank cars, which since the first tanker was sunk off the East Coast, Jan. 19, 1942, have been bearing the burden of petroleum transport. Moreover, it is expected to increase the total amount of petroleum reaching the East Coast.

According to ODT figures, reported and estimated daily receipts of petroleum in the 17 Eastern ration States have been and will be:

	barrels
April	1,202,000
May	1,298,000
June	1,313,000
July	1,334,000
Aug.	1,450,000
Sept.	1,590,000

This may not mean a thing to the civilian, experts warn. The military may take all but a few barrels of it, as they have been doing. But at least the oil will be getting here in increasing quantity.

More Barges

More and more barges are being constructed, also, and this form of transportation is expected to account for its share of the increase —191,000 barrels a day in July, 201,000 in August, and 211,000 in September.

Civilian demand for fuel oil will be less this year, authorities assert, than last, because of the large number of conversions brought about during last winter. The saving has been estimated as something like 20,000,000 barrels annually.

No gasoline is at present being transported to the East Coast, thus leaving all facilities not occupied in hauling military high-octane gasoline free for haulage of fuel oil. Whatever gasoline is available is being refined here on the Atlantic Seaboard.

William H. Day, head of the Transportation Division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared today that the ban on non-essential automobile driving had saved New England from a much worse fuel-oil drought than it is experiencing. "I hate to think," he said, "what would have happened to our fuel oil stocks if we hadn't clamped down on the gasoline."

Clubwomen Condemn Strikes, Hear Talk by Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 2—An address this morning by Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby marked the closing session of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

At the business session, the board passed a resolution urging Congress to give the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron the same status as other organizations in the women's military services. This group has no official status, although it is making a valuable contribution in the war, the resolution pointed out.

Yesterday afternoon, other resolutions were passed by the club women, one condemning strikes and calling on club members to "foster a public opinion which will not tolerate such attitudes and practices on the part of any person or group of persons, but will demand that prompt, consistent, and impartial execution of the punishment now prescribed by law be meted out to those proved guilty."

Another asked Congress to review the legislation under which the Federal Communications Commission regulates radio, and the third called on the National War Labor Board to seek a settlement of the American Federation of Musicians "strike" against recording music.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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Brazilians Impressed By U. S. Idealism

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Inter-American good will tours, much publicized, much maligned, and undoubtedly a mixed product, were defended by 12 visiting Brazilian publishers in Boston today on the second and last day of their visit.

Their comments were called forth by an Overseas News Agency dispatch that reached Boston at the same time as they did. From São Paulo, the writer painted a picture of almost unrelieved gloom about good will tours. He said Brazilians, while publicly polite about it, were privately critical and disillusioned by some of their visits to the United States.

Polite these Brazilians are, but when you know them and they trust you, they will call a spade a spade. Among the publishers, who spent considerable time at The Christian Science Publishing Society yesterday visiting the editorial and mechanical departments, good will tours came out on the long side of the ledger.

André Carrazzoni, Director of "A Noite" in Rio de Janeiro, told his own experience with this good will tour. Since coming he has been deeply impressed with the "strangely wonderful fusion of idealism and practicality" among the North Americans.

"Whoever believes the United States is not idealistic, greatly errs," he said in an interview. "The climate of idealism makes possible the institutions of freedom that could not thrive without this climate. Democracy here is a way of life more than a political system. The United States will solve its race and social problems, for it already has solved greater ones. Any problems can be solved in an atmosphere of active good will."

Joaquim Ottoni da Silveira Camargo, Political Editor of "Folha da Noite," São Paulo, and President of the Syndicate of Professional Newspapermen in that industrial city, also remarked the unity of spirit felt across the Nation. To him, this overshadows current tensions.

From Baia, ancient capital of Brazil, Wilson Lins, Editor and part owner of "O Imparcial," brought word of the new oil development. The need, he said, is refineries.

The party is spending most of today at Harvard before entraining for New York and Washington. They are near the end of their tour across the United States and part of Canada.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods — July 7 — Blue stamps "K" "L" and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date. Today—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Today—Stamp No. 21 now good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight; moderate temperatures in interior suburbs; continued cool along the coast Saturday forenoon; gentle winds.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight; moderate temperatures in interior and continued cool along the coast Saturday forenoon.

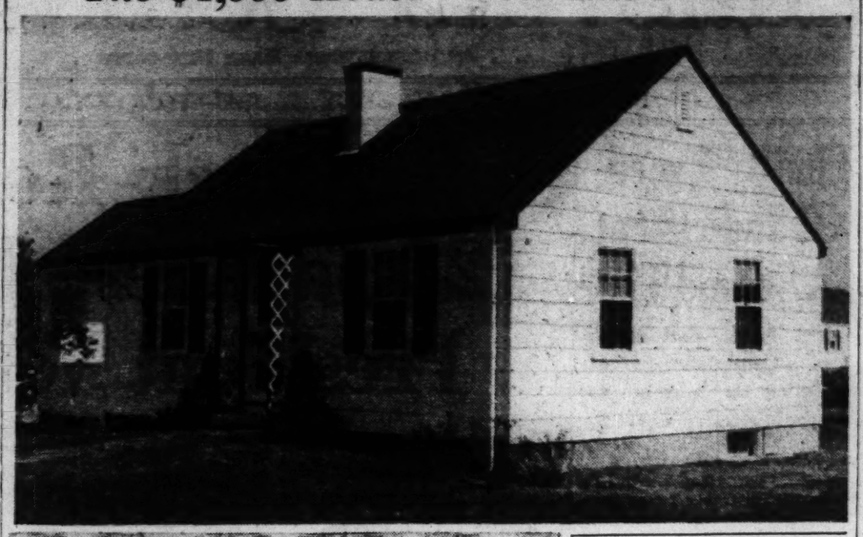
Maine and Vermont: Continued cool tonight; moderate temperatures Saturday forenoon.

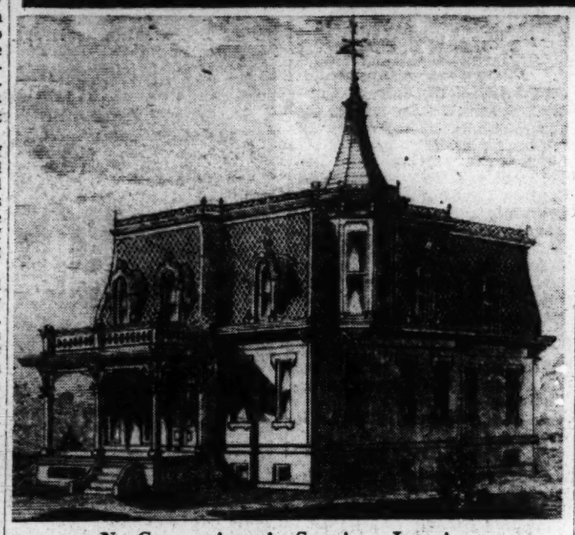
Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:30 p. m.: height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 12:53 a. m.: height 8.8 feet.

The $4,000 House—Now and in 1871





No Comparison in Spacious Interiors

As for comforts and conveniences, the 4½ room modern home (above) has far more to offer in its compact interior than the 11-room home of 1871 (below). Still, modern builders could take something, no doubt, from the log of 19th century builders who were able to give so much space for so little money. As the oldtime builders said, and the modern builders repeat: "Let's stop clinging to the old and lay hold of the new methods of construction."

Builders Echoing Sentiments Publicized 70 Years Ago

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Who wants a brand-new, 11-room house for $4,000? It has an 18-by-20-foot living room, 14-by-16-foot dining room, 14-by-16-foot library, seven bedrooms, and a kitchen 16 feet wide by 17 feet long.

No postwar house would have a kitchen that large, at that price. It could be a house in grandmother's day when the whole family lived in the kitchen through the winter. But how could they build an 11-room house for $4,000 in those days when the best that modern builders can do at that price is three to 4½ rooms?

On the other hand, the builder of the huge mansion says: "We are anxious for the public good to abolish the miserable system of building and designing, both being done by the carpenters, since their principle generally is to cling to the old and discard the new." Isn't that the slogan of a modern building era?

Familiar Strain

As a matter of fact, those quotes emerged from the dust of an old New England farm attic this week, within the yellowed sheets of an 1871 Godey's Lady's Book. And in the advertisement the builder echoes the familiar strain of doing away with ornamentation for economy's sake, of not trying to build small houses with the same expensive techniques that builders use to make mansions. "This is all wrong," the builder stated, "and it is about time the people of our enlightened age [1871] had discovered and discarded it."

Just 70 years later, builders are echoing those same sentiments. Yet today the war is only now throwing into bold relief the fallacy of trying to build small houses for the masses of low-incomed families along the same complicated, technical pattern that builders have used to make mansions for the well-to-do.

The mansion pictured in the Godey's Book was the type that moderate-incomed families of today would look at once and leave for the textile manufacturer or bank president to buy. It had the spacious dignity and exterior elegance of today's $25,000 dwelling. Yet there it was, advertised for only $4,000 and "provided with sufficient height to admit of an air space between the roof and second floor, yet minus the elaborate ornamentation which most builders use for both mansion and cottage."

"We cannot understand," the builders continued, "why the same size cornice should be used both for the towering church spire and the low porch of the humble cottager's house."

In similar vein, many modern builders have failed to understand why the same expensive building technique used for the $25,000 house, used to operate in the building of a $5,000 house.

Looked Like Castle on Rhine

The Godey's Book had other houses advertised for $7,000 to $17,000. The latter looked like a castle on the Rhine, something that Hitler might live in at the height of his pomp and ceremony. The amazing dimensions of even the $4,000 houses made the modern $10,000 homes seem like machine-made rugs alongside genuine orientals.

In the end, the purr of the electric refrigerator, the hum of the oil burner, the whirr of the electric clock, and the musical front-door bell chimes startled this writer out of his reminiscences into the realm of modern living, indicating the sharp progress in home conveniences. Space has been curtailed in today's homes, but compactness has given modern structures more comforts and utility than older homes twice as large. Homes today all but run themselves, and maintenance costs have been cut to the bone. What the modern home buyer pays for is not as visible in spacious accommodations as it is in the conveniences which make home ownership less of a burden and more of a sound investment in comfort.

Building Costs Climb

Not more than 1 per cent of the 1,800,000 dwelling units throughout New England could be built new today for their original price, Harry C. Jones, president of the Northeastern Federal Savings League, pointed out today.

Mr. Jones also stated that home building costs today are the highest since 1920 [if you could build a house.] The year 1920, he said, was the peak year of inflation following the first World War.

Current costs of replacement must now be added to the value of a house, after deducting obsolescense, wear and tear and other factors vital to appraisals, Mr. Jones cautioned. Building costs today, he estimated as being 27 per cent higher than the average for the years 1930 to 1940, during which "about 8 per cent of the existing homes were built." Prices are 27 per cent higher than in 1917 to 1919, 47 per cent higher than in 1900 to 1916, he figured.

The bank expert found that 38 per cent of the existing homes were built prior to 1900 when building costs were lower than at any time since then. Today's prices are even 7 per cent higher than in the boom years of 1921 to 1929 when 17 per cent of the present-day houses were built, he concluded.

OPA O. K.'s Driving In Seeking Homes

The Office of Price Administration today made it plain that using the automobile to find an apartment or house for permanent occupancy does not fall under the pleasure ban on driving. The ruling allows driving "to examine a house or apartment before buyinr or renting," or to supervise the construction of a house. Clarification of this ruling was made in order to relieve many people who have been trying to find new quarters under transportation conditions that have been virtually impossible to contend with.

Auto Group Demands End Of Gas Chaos

Declaring that Federal agencies had forced the gasoline situation into the same mess that rubber was in a short time ago, the Automobile Legal Association today pointed out that the inability of the Office of Price Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, and Petroleum Administration for War to co-operate was one of the leading reasons why more gasoline was not being allocated to New England.

The Legal Association made this accusation against Federal authorities in a letter to Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, along with demands that the differences between these groups be ironed out in time to save this region from a transportation crisis.

"Rubber was in the same mess before an overall administrator was appointed to handle rubber," the Association explained. "No solution to the gasoline shortage can be made until Congress steps in and gives us an overall gasoline administrator."

As the matter now stands, it was pointed out by the Association, Mr. Ickes as Petroleum Administrator determines how much gasoline he will make available for a given period and the ODT and the OPA transport and ration that amount. This is what the Association declared as "putting the cart before the horse."

"The only thing that Mr. Ickes is doing at present," said the letter to Washington, "is to determine the quantity of petroleum available for rationing without regard for maintaining adequate supplies even for essential purposes."

NWLB Upholds Colt Plant Bonus

HARTFORD, July 2 (AP)—The National War Labor Board today upheld the award of a 10 per cent attendance bonus to employees of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, ending a dispute between the management and union arising out of the recent change in shifts at the factory.

The company immediately posted notices in the factory informing employees the bonus and a 10-cent per hour differential to the second shift, which was not in dispute, would be paid July 13, retroactive to May 10.

Navy Yard Plans Religious Service

Weekly religious services for all faiths have been inaugurated at the Boston Navy Yard in the chapel of the Ingram Club recreational hall.

Chaplain Frank Kjeldahl, U. S. N., who led the first service, said that the world today is hungry for God and religion and it was his fervent hope that the meetings will help people in the Navy Yard to build up their own spiritual resources and thus be able to go out to help others find spiritual peace, the only way in which this world will truly find international peace.

The "Religious Services for All Faiths" will be conducted each Friday from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. at the chapel. Workers are invited to spend part of their lunch hour at the service.

100 Youths Head For Pythians Camp

The Kiddie Kamp of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts will receive its first contingent of more than 100 youths tomorrow. The camp is located in the Myles Standish Reservation at Plymouth.

The boys will spend two weeks at the camp with no cost to themselves. Throughout the season it is expected some 500 boys will be guests of the Knights of Pythias. The camp is made possible by contributions made by Pythians and friends.

IT SOLVES ALL CLEANING PROBLEMS!

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
is the best substitute for domestic help
AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Driving Pastor and OPA In Contest at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (AP)—First of the 40 motorists to be heard on summons of "nonessential driving" in Hartford this afternoon is the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, pastor of the Immanuel Congregational Church who defied the OPA'S warning and drove his car 140 miles to his summer home in Sunapee, N. H., last Monday.

Although he will have no lawyer, the Rev. Mr. Parker disclosed that he had spent the day with friends preparing his case in writing.

The OPA's charge will be presented by Chief Enforcement Attorney J. Stephen Knight, and the hearings officer will be Richard T. Steele. Hearing Officer Arthur E. Howard disqualified himself yesterday because he is personally acquainted with the Minister.

Mail from midwestern and western points is now beginning to come in, the Rev. Mr. Parker said yesterday, continuing about nine to one in favor of his stand.

One wire he reecived, from Samuel Crowther, a writer and biographer who is a neighbor in Sunapee, commended him for "making a protestation in the best traditions of our race against a bureaucratic monstrosity which should be given the biggest decoration by our enemies, for it has, through arrogant stupidity, done more harm in more ways to the nation than an invading army could hope to do."

Indicating that he would appeal any unfavorable decision, the Rev. Mr. Parker said that if that involved costly legal procedure he would have to take advantage of the "many offers of financial support" he has received.

"I would set up a representative defense committee to be responsible for this phase of the matter."

The case of the protesting pastor started several weeks ago, when the Rev. Mr. Parker's request for permission to drive the 140 miles to his Sunapee summer home was denied by the state OPA in accordance with the national policy prohibiting vacation trips.

Appealing to national OPA headquarters the Rev. Mr. Parker was granted telegraphic permission for the trip from Washington. On that basis his family drove up last week in one car, leaving him to follow later in their other car with a washing machine and other equipment needed there.

But before he could leave, the telegraphic permission was revoked because of a protest made by the state OPA to national headquarters. Thereupon the Rev. Mr. Parker announced that he would drive the 140 miles anyway as a "test case" against the "totalitarian buildup" of OPA gasoline regulation.

Taxpayers Federation Head Urges Probe of U. S. Bureaus

A Congressional investigation of Federal bureaus and agencies which are rapidly "taking over the conduct of governmental affairs" was urged today by Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Many of these Federal agencies have unlimited borrowing power and a number are not even responsible to Congress, Mr. Bird declared in the July issue of Taxtalk, the Federation's official organ.

"The millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money being spent directely by these agencies or loaned by them for a multitude of purposes, make the creation and operation of these expanding agencies one of special concern to every citizen," Mr. Bird said.

Waste of Money

"The waste of taxpayers' money, the competition with private industry of Federal credit agencies backed by the unlimited resources of Uncle Sam and the autocratic, bureaucratic bungling of Federal officials with business, call for an immediate accounting of the activities of these agencies to the American people," the Taxpayers' Federation head declared. "To any one acquainted with the situation there can be no question that much money is being squandered which should be applied directly to the war effort.

"The Citizens National Committee, with which the Federation is now affiliated, has just completed a survey of government corporations which shows conslusively how far we are drifting away from the constitutional provision of government by laws toward bureaucratic government by men.

"Here we have a situation which provides an amazing contrast. Never before in history has there been such a flood of information poured upon the public about governmental activities, yet never in the history of free government have such enormous resources, such sweeping powers and such vast operations been conducted under the cloak of secrecy as now exists through the operation of government by corporations. This is a situation which is not only shocking but actually dangerous in a democracy.

Rival in Importance

"Government corporations today rival in importance many of the long established departments of government but the most significant distinction between the corporate agencies and the regular departments is the freedom from centralized financial control of the corporations.

"Total loans of governmental lending agencies as of January 31, 1943 was $8,086,000,000. The Treasury's report to the Senate as of June 30, 1939 lists 14 of these agencies showing a net profit and 18 a net loss from the time of their inception. A combined loss of $1,654,000,000 was reported.

"One of the inherent weaknesses in this corporate setup is the almost unlimited borrowing power of these corporations. The executive budget gives the borrowing power of eight of these agencies as $31,185,072,500.

"The operations of government corporations vitally affect at least three contemporary problems: inflation, present and future costs of government and displacement of private enterprise by subsidized government enterprise.

"When we consider that a number of these corporations are not even subject to Federal audit, that many of them do not even have to come to Congress for appropriations and therefore are not subject to Congressional control, then we realize the serious situation we are facing."

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Miriam Burroughs, violinist, and Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

HINGHAM

For sale, completely furnished and equipped year-round guest house with restaurant accommodations for seating 200 diners, catering at present to officers' families and executives connected with the defense plants nearby. Located one mile from fine beach, 500 feet from golf course, bowling alley on the property. This is a business opportunity for a couple who have had experience in running a small hotel. For further particulars please write or call,

IONE R. LOWRANCE
170 North Street, Hingham, Mass.
Tel. 1431

FREE 12 Dozen Canning Labels
with Home Canners' Textbook, 15¢

• Gummed labels, printed with names of vegetables, fruits, etc., that you usually put up, with some left blank for you to fill in your special delicacies. 12 dozen, free, with new Victory edition of the valuable Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. Tested recipes for canning different foods, accurate time tables for processing water bath and pressure cooker, etc. 64 pages, only 15¢. Send today. *Important.* Good Luck Jar Rubbers are now in a class with tires: But you can safely buy our wartime Bull Dog brand. It is of excellent quality, as fine a jar rubber as can now be made. Owing to conditions under which we are operating, we regret we cannot accept direct orders this season.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers

Enriched AND Sliced!

LONG LOAF or OLDE STYLE BREAD

Evenly sliced for better toast and sandwiches. You'll like their fine, even texture. It's not rationed - eat all you want.

2 1lb. 4oz. LOAVES 19¢

Fresh Baked Daily and Sold Only in First National Stores

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Dies Witness Says F. B. I. Laughed at War Warning

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Tokie Slocum, a Japanese-American now employed by the War Manpower Commission, told the Dies Committee yesterday that he relayed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a warning he had received in November, 1941, that war was impending between Japan and the United States, but was "laughed at."

Mr. Slocum fought in World War I with Sergeant Alvin York, and got his present job, he said, through the intervention of Col. William M. Donovan. He said he had been aiding Government authorities in shadowing subversive elements in the Japanese West Coast communities when he received the warning of war.

"One time when Kurusu [Japanese admiral and special emissary to the United States] landed in Los Angeles I was told by duly constituted authorities to watch him," Mr. Slocum said.

One night, he continued, he was aroused at home by a knock on his door.

Warned By Friend

"A friend," he added, "shouted 'War! War! War! War!' He came in the house and said, 'There's going to be war soon.' He told me of meeting a friend who had been to a private banquet for Kurusu, who was drunk, and who said there was going to be a war.

"I shot the news in to the F. B. I. and they laughed at me."

After the war broke out Mr. Slocum was put into a relocation camp along with other Japanese-Americans, but subsequently was released.

Mr. Slocum supported a description of conditions at the Manzanar, Calif., camp contained, in a report which Committee Investigator J. B. Matthews said was prepared by the Japanese-American Citizens League, in Salt Lake City, and was obtained by Committee investigators from the apartment of Mrs. Joe Tooru Kanazawa, in New York City.

"What has seemingly appeared to most Caucasian administrators [of the Manzanar center] as a placid community life, in reality covered a caldron in which differing ideologies, unmixable as oil and water, seethed and boiled," the document said.

"Surface indications of this internal strife have appeared from time to time. However, center officials have usually dismissed these symptoms with an academic leniency."

Abuse Alleged

Mr. Slocum said that the loyal Japanese-Americans in the camps "were placed in constant fear, insulted, pounded, our children stoned, our wives abused with vile languages."

Administrators in the camp, he declared, "seemed to put a premium on the disloyal ones and not help the loyal ones.

"Was their objecti n on the part of the administrators to segregating the disloyal ones?" Mr. Matthews asked.

"Their stand seemd to be passive," Mr. Slocum responded. "They took no strong stand to oppose the beatings."

Mr. Slocum expressed regret that there seemed to be what he called a tendency among released Japanese, especially around Chicago, to organize Japanese clubs.

"Any gathering of Japanese now tends to create suspicion," he added. "We should forget we have any ties in Japan."

Asked by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota if he felt it possible to make a definite distinction between loyal and disloyal, Mr. Slocum said it was close to 100 per cent possible through F. B. I. and other Government agency study of family histories, acquaintances, background, etc.

Admiral-Scolding Colonel Promoted

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Col. Hugh J. Knerr of Portland, Ore., who less than eight months ago was publicly reprimanded by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson for criticizing Admiral Thomas C. Hart, was nominated yesterday by the President for promotion to brigadier general.

Colonel Knerr was retired for physical disability in 1939 after serving as Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force. Last November, following publication of magazine articles by Admiral Hart arguing against establishment of a separate air force, Colonel Knerr issued a statement in New York criticizing the articles and their author.

At Mr. Stimson's direction, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, telegraphed Colonel Knerr ordering him to refrain from public comment on the conduct of the war. A few days later Knerr was recalled to active duty, and assigned with the air forces in Washington.

Colonel Knerr was among 47 Army colonels nominated for promotion to brigadier general. The President also nominated 10 brigadier generals for promotion to major general, among them Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Forces.

Canada Accused

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Canada was accused recently by a member of Congress of drawing on the United States for manufactured products while saving its own raw materials for use after the war.

The accusation was made by Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois of the House Rules Committee during its consideration of a resolution calling for an investigation of material priorities granted by the United States to the Shipshaw aluminum project in Canada.

Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington said Canada had placed an embargo on peeler logs needed in manufacture of plywood in the Pacific Northwest. "We can't get peeler logs from Canada because of the embargo," Mr. Coffee said, "at a time when we are sending our peeler logs to all parts of the world."

$71.5 Billion War Bill Signed by Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 2

The $71,500,000,000 "decisive war bill" was signed into law today by President Roosevelt, giving the War Department three times as much money to spend toward victory in the next 12 months as the entire cost of the World War I to the nation.

More than $50,000,000,000 is provided in the vast measure for Army aviation, including purchase of 99,740 planes.

The President acted promptly, the Senate having completed Congressional action only June 30.

Congress gave it enthusiastic indorsement as a "win-the-war" bill.

Elite Hotels Raise Eyebrows At WMC Dirty-Linen Proposal

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Manhattan's toniest hotels were looking down their collective aristocratic nose today at the War Manpower Commission's suggestion to curtail use of linens—but only because they're way ahead of the WMC'S "be - kind - to - laundries" plan.

Only one point caused the luxury lodges to indulge in some genteel shudders—the suggestion to provide permanent guests with a single pair of sheets per week.

For several months, however, the Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel Pierre and Savoy Plaza among others have been following an every-other-day system of bed linen changes for permanent residents, and they added that in many cases guests themselves had suggested that a daily supply of fresh linen was unnecessary.

The old-time careless character who soiled every towel within reach has been replaced by a scrupulously careful guest who voluntarily economizes on bath linen, it was agreed by the Ritz Carlton, Savoy Plaza, Pierre, and Waldorf. These hotels have voluntarily reduced such supplies, but agreed with others that the time had not yet arrived to limit clients to one towel a day.

Another WMC suggestion that hotels use a single table cloth a meal period found the hotels leading by at least three months. The cloths, usually 54 by 54 inches, are placed on the tables for dress, but are immediately covered by "tops" measuring 36 by 36 inches.

Railway Unions Appeal to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Union leaders representing 1,000,000 non-operating railroad workers yesterday appealed directly to President Roosevelt as Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, issued an opinion which appeared to block any substantial wage increase for the workers, except for those in lower wage brackets.

Union officials were reported up in arms and talking of invoking the strike vote provisions of the Railway Labor Act unless President Roosevelt overrules Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Vinson's opinion was issued in explanation of his recent action in setting aside a wage award of eight cents an hour for the workers involved.

Top officers of the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing the 15 non-operating railroad unions appealed to the President yesterday and then held a stormy session with Mr. Vinson but apparently met with no success immediately.

The rail union officers were accompanied to Mr. Vinson's office by the A. F. of L. President, William Green, and the Secretary-Treasurer, George Meany. Later George Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, visited the White House.

"I appealed to the President," he said, "because our conference with Mr. Vinson was unsatisfactory. Mr. James F. Byrnes (War Mobilization Director) and Mr. Vinson were there. We made some progress but we were unable to complete our discussions and have to confer further."

All but two of the 15 non-operating unions involved in this case are A. F. of L. affiliates. The union officials accepted the eight cent award three weeks ago with announced reluctance. They had asked for 20 cents.

Subsequently the President indicated at a press conference that he favored paying railroad workers time and a half after 40 hours a week in line with the practice in interstate commerce generally. The rail workers are on a 48-hour week.

Eve Curie to be Private In Fighting French 'WAAC'

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Eve Curie, author, lecturer, and war correspondent, has enlisted as a private in the Fighting French unit of the "Volontaires Françaises," similar to the WAAC in this country, it was announced yesterday.

"Manpower at home is essential to support fighting-power overseas"... E. G. Grace, president, Bethlehem Steel

Manpower on the Home Front

Thousands of men arriving for work in a Bethlehem shipyard. Down this yard's busy shipways slide many of the nation's cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers. Bethlehem repeatedly has made records for delivering vessels well ahead of schedule.

This is the story of manpower in Bethlehem steel mills and shipyards, of men and women who have come by the thousands from all walks of life to do a job in backing up our fighting forces with a continuous flood of materials. These men and women are vital to the battle of production.

Manpower at Bethlehem Steel has been multiplied three times in three and a half years. Here are the figures:

NUMBER OF BETHLEHEM EMPLOYEES

Poland invaded, September 1939	100,000
Fall of France, summer 1940	120,000
Pearl Harbor, December 1941	190,000
Tunisia, May 1943	290,000

Employment in Bethlehem's shipbuilding and ship repair yards alone has grown from 15,000 in 1939, to nearly 180,000.

The enlistment in our manpower army continues from week to week and from month to month. The total of Bethlehem employees will exceed 300,000 by the end of the year. To reach this total force, and provide for replacements of those going into the armed services and others, many thousands more men and women will be hired.

Facts About Bethlehem Workers

Manpower is the heart of Bethlehem's current production of a ship a day. Manpower makes possible the meeting of its large commitments for ordnance and other war-steel products. All other problems such as materials and supplies are secondary—the essential dependence is on manpower.

Thousands of men from non-essential trades are joining Bethlehem war-work armies.

More than 13,000 women are employed at Bethlehem plants and shipyards, and the number is constantly increasing.

Veteran employees are zealously teaching the newcomers, so that they can quickly handle their appointed tasks.

New employees earn while they learn, in special training classes and in on-the-job training.

Sympathetic study of each person's abilities puts "square pegs in square holes."

Wages are the highest in the history of shipbuilding and steel, and in the top group of all industries.

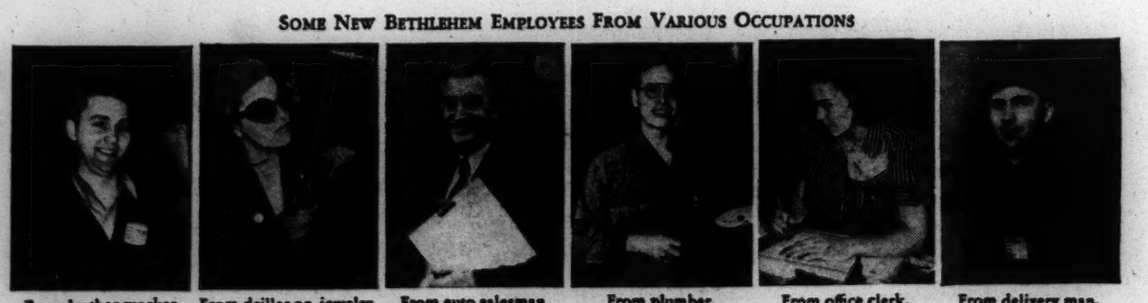
Promotion is rapid, as opportunity to advance comes far more swiftly than under normal conditions.

Bethlehem employees are friendly, high-grade people. The great majority have education in the high school grades, and thousands are graduates of colleges, crafts and professions.

More than 50,000 Bethlehem employees are now serving in the armed forces, a fact which gives added seriousness of purpose to those working to produce the supplies.

To work in Bethlehem shipyards and plants is to be in the front line of industry, doing a real job to help win the war.

SOME NEW BETHLEHEM EMPLOYEES FROM VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS



From leather worker, to machine operator. From driller on jewelry, to burner. From auto salesman, to materials inspector. From plumber, to meter repairman. From office clerk, to ship draftswoman. From delivery man, to furnace loader.

FROM ALL OCCUPATIONS

Bethlehem workers come from virtually every walk of life to serve in these war-work armies. Here are 60 instances of former occupations of men and women who are now producing ships and combat materials.

Actor	Domestic	Minister
Antique Dealer	Druggist	Motion Picture Operator
Architect	Dry Cleaner	Osteopath
Artist	Electrician	Plumber
Automobile Race Driver	Elevator Operator	Printer
Baker	Farmer	Radio Commentator
Banker	Fireman	Real Estate Dealer
Barber	Florist	Reporter
Bartender	Football Coach	Salesman
Beautician	Garage Mechanic	School Teacher
Bond Salesman	Gas Station Operator	Sign Manufacturer
Bus Boy	Housepainter	Silk Mill Worker
Bus Driver	Housewife	Soda Fountain Clerk
Chef	Insurance Salesman	Store Clerk
Coal Miner	Interior Decorator	Surveyor
College Professor	Janitor	Trainman
Conductor	Landscape Architect	Typewriter Repairman
Contractor	Lawyer	Waiter
Dentist	Linoleum Layer	Watch Maker
Die Maker	Magazine Editor	
	Mail Carrier	

WHERE BETHLEHEM WAR-WORK ARMIES ARE LOCATED

Bethlehem shipyards, steel plants, fabricating and manufacturing plants, are located at or near: Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City; Wilmington, Del.; Bethlehem, Coatesville, Pottstown, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Johnstown, Williamsport and Pittsburgh, Penna.; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Tulsa, Okla.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Alameda, Los Angeles and San Pedro, Calif.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

New OPA Prices on Foods And Point Values Announced

Continued from Page 1

Safety. Not only was there indication that early action would be taken looking to rectify the current meat shortage, but attention also was given to the shortage of feed which has seriously affected dairymen and poultry raisers in this area.

Present with the Governor were Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator; Louis A. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture; and Edward J. McCarthy, Chairman of the Food Division, as well as 10 members of his staff.

New Point Values

Today's advance announcement of the new point values, which do not become effective until Monday, may cause a "run" on certain items, the OPA admitted, but added that the problem of distributing the new charts and tables to the nation's grocers and butchers made inevitable a time-lag of a day or two between the announcement and the effective date.

Higher point values will go into effect on beef, some cuts of veal, lamb and mutton, canned fish, catsup, chile-sauce, four kinds of canned vegetables, and five varieties of canned fruit. The few reductions that were made include canned green beans, tomato juice, small sizes of juices, margarine, and cream cheese.

The point values on canned fish, for example, will be boosted 50 per cent, beginning Monday. This jump is necessary, OPA said, because demand has been so high that supplies are being used up too rapidly. During the summer months, the OPA added, more fresh fish is available.

Unless the supply situation should warrant changes in the meantime, the OPA stated that the new point values would remain in effect until Aug. 1.

Meantime, as point values soared, the OPA announced that the new market-basket prices announced for 48 cities and towns in northeastern Massachusetts may result in consumer savings of from 5 to 20 per cent on many commodities. A recent survey, it stated, revealed that numerous items in this area were priced in excess of current OPA regulations.

Under today's order, assuring uniformity in the entire area, the market-basket prices will vary only slightly—a possible cent or two—for those now prevailing for the same commodities in the Greater Boston area. Boston's basket prices were set back on May 17.

The new area includes all of Essex County, except Lynn and Nahant, and much of the northern sector of Middlesex County. Lynn and Nahant have been included in the Boston area. The 48 cities and towns affected by today's action include Acton, Amesbury, Andover, Bedford, Beverly, Billerica, Boxford, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Dunstable, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Littleton, Lowell, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Reading, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Topsfield, Tyngsboro, Wenham, Westford, West Newbury, and Wilmington.

These community prices supersede prices established for such commodities by any other regulations. Retailers may charge less, but cannot charge more than the prices set forth in today's listings.

Every local War Price and Rationing Board in the designated area has received a supply of the market-basket prices to be distributed through price panels to all retailers in the district. Additional copies will be available for consumers.

OPA has classified the retail food stores in the area into four classes according to the volume of business and type of store. The four classes are: OPA-1: Independent retail store with gross sales of less than $50,000 per year; OPA-2: Independent retail store with gross sales of from $50,000 to $250,000 per year; OPA-3: Chain retail store with gross sales under $250,000 per year; OPA-4: Chain or independent retail store with gross sales of over $250,000 per year.

War Is Seen as Focusing Attention on Child Issues

War's effect on the schools and the children of America is not all to the bad, so delegates to the North Atlantic Regional Conference of The Association for Childhood Education concluded after a five-day discussion of "What Is Happening to America's Children?"

"With all its evils war is a great speeder-upper of social processes," according to Dr. William H. Burton of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who was chief speaker at the final session at Wheelock College this morning.

"The positive accomplishments of youngsters in war activities plus the analysis of evils befalling children and the search for their cause and cure is focusing public attention on a number of important educational principles which educators have been stressing for some time," Dr. Burton pointed out.

Teachers, for instance, have recognized the importance of organized programs, which invite pupil participation, and the importance of social interaction between children and the community. They have emphasized that consideration must be given to children's purposes, needs, and interests. Now the public is being forced into a greater awareness of these guiding principles, he said. And out of all this, he believes, will come a greatly-to-be-desired tendency to judge children in terms of their own maturity and abilities and not in terms of adult conceptions.

In the course of the study-group discussions this week a number of positive gains have been set down as against the more generally recognized and publicized evils of wartime crowding, shortage of teachers, and lack of parental supervision at home.

In Mrs. Winifred Allen's group, devoted to an examination of what is happening to children in the home, it was brought out that in many cases higher defense wages are giving children a sense of security they never have had before. Children reflect their parents' joy in being able to pay up debts, pay their own clinic fees, in short to escape from the terrific financial pressure to which they have been accustomed.

In some homes where there has been marital trouble and the father is now in the service, the children for the first time have something to be proud of, something to talk about at school. In many wealthy homes children are learning respect for work for the first time. These are just a few of the items on the asset side of the ledger.

The fact that many courts are coming into the schools for the first time was hailed in Miss Martha Seeling's group. Discussing what is happening in the schools, its members said that having to assume more parental responsibilities toward their pupils is having a beneficial effect on teachers, making them more sympathetic and understanding.

Grove Case Charges Reviewed

John J. Walsh, Assistant Attorney General, said today in reopening the state's case against five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws in connection with Cocoanut Grove alterations that the government would show this work was done without permits.

He also said, in his lengthy remarks, that the state would show that fire doors were not installed in three party wall openings and that wash rooms were installed in different places than called for on the plan.

The Assistant Attorney General told the jurors the State would also show that Building Inspector Theodore Eldracher, one of the defendants, made no reports or records of these variations from the plans and that at no time were any applications made to the United States Government for metal fire doors.

First witness called to the stand by the State was John Glover of Roslindale, Chief Clerk of the Building Department. He told the Court how plans were filed and acted upon by the Department.

Other defendants in the case are James Welansky, brother of the owner of the night club, now serving a sentence in State prison on a manslaughter conviction in connection with the Grove fire which took the lives of 492 persons; Samuel Rudnick, contractor; David Gilbert, a foreman; and Reuben O. Bodenhorn, designer.

Red Cross Lists 23 N. E. Soldiers As Japanese Prison Camp Fatalities

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The War Department announced July 1 that additional messages through the International Red Cross from Japan have brought the names of more American soldiers who have passed on in Japanese prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

The names of 23 New Englanders are included in the list, all of whom passed on in prison camps in the Philippines. They were:

Connecticut

Breuer, Private, Rolf—Rudolf C. Breuer, father, Nichols.

Maine

Baird, Private First Class Charles P.—Mrs. Nellie P. Baird, mother, North Haven.
Crabtree, Staff Sergeant Alfred E., Jr.—Alfred E. Crabtree, father, Hancock.
Merrill, Private Barton G., Jr.—Barton G. Merrill, father, Dover-Foxcroft.
Merrill, Private Willard D.—Barton G. Merrill, father, Dover-Foxcroft.
Parsons, Private Hugh—Mrs. Ruth D. Parsons, mother, North Haven.
Robertson, Private James A.—Mrs. Allie Robertson, mother, Iota.

Massachusetts

Angus, Staff Sergeant Albert A.—Mrs. Huda R. Angus, mother, Dighton.
Gedron, Private Stephen S.—Stanislaus J. Gedrin, father, East Pepperell.
Gilman, Private William E.—William P. Gilman, father, North Adams.
Kokoszka, Private Wladyslaw—Mrs. Agnes Kokoszka, mother, Fall River.
O'Donnell, First Lieut. Arnold J.—Joseph F. O'Donnell, father, Attleboro.
Phillips, Maj. Robert T.—A. V. Phillips, father, Boston.
Polidoro, Private First Class Louis M.—Antonio Polidoro, father, Springfield.
Prescott, Private First Class John R.—Mrs. Mary Prescott, Boston.
Thompson, Private Wesley J.—Mrs. Edna Hutchinson, sister, Somerville.
Woishnis, Staff Sergeant Joseph P.—Mrs. Fannie Woishnis, mother, Feeding Hills.

New Hampshire

Packard, Sergeant Henry H.—Mrs. Sadie R. Sherwood, Plymouth.
Young, Private Peter M.—Waldo Young, father, Derry.

Vermont

Carney, First Lieut. Everett J.—Mrs. Jeannette Carney, wife, Cambridgeport.
Field, Lieut. Col. Girvelle L.—Sam C. Blodgett, uncle, Burlington.
Kipp, Sergeant Ralph S.—Clarion C. Kipp, father, Passumpsic.
Martin, Private First Class Phillip M.—Mrs. Ella Martin mother, Rochester.

New Market Basket Prices Effective Sunday

HANDY POINT CHART FOR PROCESSED FOODS
Point Values of Popular Sizes, Effective July 4, 1943

USE BLUE STAMPS N P Q Now Available

CANNED AND BOTTLED — WEIGHT → / CONTAINER SIZE →	Over 10 oz. Not over 12 oz. No. 1 Picnic or No. 300 Vac.	Over 12 oz. Not over 1 lb. 2 oz. No. 2 or No. 300 Cyl.	Over 1 lb. 2 oz. Not over 1 lb. 12 oz. No. 2½	Over 1 lb. 12 oz. Not over 2 lb. No. 3 Cyl.	Over 2 lb. 12 oz. Not over 3 lb. No. 10 or Mo. 10 Cyl.
FRUITS (exclude Pickled, Spiced or Candied):					
Apples (exclude Crabapples)	4	6	7	9	14
Applesauce and Red Sour Cherries	8	12	16	21	35
Apricots, Fruit Cocktail, Fruits for salad, or Mixed Fruit	14	18	25	37	41
Berries (all kinds) and Grapefruit	7	9	10	15	21
Cherries, all other (exclude Maraschino type)	8	11	14	19	26
Figs, and Cranberries or Sauce, whole, strained, or jellied	6	8	10	13	17
Peaches	11	15	19	25	35
Pears	8	10	13	15	23
Pineapple	15	20	25	34	47
Plums or Prunes (all kinds)	3	4	5	7	9
FRUIT JUICES:					
Grapefruit and all other Citrus Juices, Apricot, Peach or Pear Juice, or Nectars, Grape Juice, and Prune Juice	2	2	3	3	4
Pineapple Juice	7	10	12	17	22
VEGETABLES:					
Green, Wax, or French Shelled Beans	8	10	11	15	23
Fresh Lima Beans or Vacuum Packed Whole Kernel Corn	14	18	20	27	41
All other Beans, Asparagus, or Mixed Vegetables	8	12	14	21	28
Beets or Carrots	6	9	10	15	21
Corn (except vacuum packed whole kernel)	11	14	16	21	32
Leafy Greens (except Spinach)	5	6	8	10	14
Mushrooms, Pumpkin, Squash, or Spinach	8	11	14	19	26
Peas or Tomatoes	12	16	18	24	37
Sauerkraut	3	4	5	7	9
Tomato Catsup or Chili Sauce	15	20	25	30	46
Tomato Paste	18	24	30	36	55
Tomato Soups, Pulp, or Puree	4	6	8	9	14
VEGETABLE JUICES:					
Tomato Juice and Vegetable Juice combinations containing 75 percent or more Tomato Juice	2	2	3	3	4

Note.—Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Butters, and similar preserves are NOT rationed.

SOUPS — CONTAINER SIZE →	10½-11 oz. No 2
Tomato Soup, concentrated	3
Other concentrated Soups	4
Soups, not concentrated (ready to serve)	2

BABY FOODS — CONTAINER SIZE →	4½ oz	6½ oz
All canned or bottled types and varieties, except Milk and Cereal (including Custards)	1	2

FROZEN — CONTAINER SIZE →	10 or 12 oz	14 or 16 oz
FRUITS, BERRIES, AND JUICES:		
Strawberries or Peaches	4	6
All other Fruits and Berries	4	6
VEGETABLES:		
Beans, Baked	4	6
Beans, Green (all styles)	4	6
Beans, Lima (all varieties)	4	6
Corn, Cut	4	6
Corn-on-cob (1 point per ear)		
Peas	4	6
Spinach	4	6
All other Vegetables and Vegetable Combinations	4	6

This chart only lists point values for the most popular sizes. See the official chart at your grocer's for other sizes and their point values

NPQ good July 1, to and including August 7, KLM valid through July 7.

CAUTION

ONLY items on this chart require the surrender of Blue Stamps from War Ration Book Two

Spinach and other leafy greens, tomato juice, and other vegetable juices, fruit juices and fruit nectars in a No. 2 can may fall in the column "over 14 oz. including 1 lb. 2 oz".

When in doubt, check the label weight.

DRIED	4 points per pound
Peas, Beans, or Lentils (excluding Soybeans and Black-eyed Peas)	

Associated Press

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CONSUMER POINT VALUES FOR MEAT, FATS, FISH, AND CHEESE
No. 4—Effective July 4, 1943

COMMODITY	Points per lb.
BEEF	
STEAKS	
Porterhouse	12
T-Bone	12
Club	12
Rib—10-inch cut	11
Rib—7-inch cut	12
Sirloin	12
Sirloin, boneless	13
Round	13
Top Sirloin	13
Bottom Round	13
Rolled Rump	13
Chuck or Shoulder	9
Flank	13
ROASTS	
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (10" cut)	10
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (10" cut)	10
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (7" cut)	11
Rib—standing (chine bone cut) (7" cut)	11
Round Tip	12
Rump—bone in	9
Rump—boneless	11
Chuck or Shoulder—bone in	9
Chuck or Shoulder—boneless	10
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Short Ribs	6
Plate—bone in	6
Plate—boneless	7
Brisket—bone in	6
Brisket—boneless	8
Flank Steak	7
Neck—bone in	6
Neck—boneless	8
Shank—bone in	6
Shank and Heel Meat—boneless	7
Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings and beef fat	7
HAMBURGER	
Beef ground from necks, flanks, shanks, shank, heel of round, briskets, plates, and miscellaneous beef trimmings and beef fat	7
VEAL	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	10
Rib Chops	8
Shoulder Chops	6
Round Steak (cutlets)	12
Sirloin Steak or Chops	9
ROASTS	
Rump and Sirloin—bone in	5
Rump and Sirloin—boneless	7
Leg	8
Shoulder—bone in	6
Shoulder—boneless	8
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast—bone in	3
Breast—boneless	5
Flank Meat	3
Neck—bone in	3
Neck—boneless	4
Shank—bone in	3
Shank and Heel Meat—boneless	6
Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Hearts	3
Livers	4
Kidneys	3
Sweetbreads	3
Tongue	5
LAMB—MUTTON	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Loin Chops	10
Rib Chops	7
Leg Chops and Steaks	8
Shoulder Chops—blade or arm chops	7
ROASTS	
Leg—whole or part	7
Sirloin Roast—bone in	7
Yoke, Rolled, or Triangle—bone in	6
Yoke, Rolled, or Triangle—boneless	8
Chuck or Shoulder—square cut—bone in, each off	8
Chuck or Shoulder—square cut—boneless, each off	7
Chuck or Shoulder, crosscut—bone in	4
STEWS AND OTHER CUTS	
Breast and Flank	1
Neck—bone in	3
Neck—boneless	3
Shank—bone in	3
Lamb Patties—lamb ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous lamb trimmings	6
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Hearts	3
Livers	4
Kidneys	3
Sweetbreads	3
Tongue	5
BACON	
Bacon—slab or piece, rind on	7
Bacon—slab or piece, rind off	8
Bacon—sliced, rind off	9
Bacon—Canadian style, piece or sliced	11
Bacon—rinds	1
Bacon plate and jowl squares	4
PORK	
STEAKS AND CHOPS	
Center Chops	9
End Chops	7
Loin—boneless, fresh and cured only	10
Tenderloin	10
Ham*—bone in, slices	10
Shoulder Chops and Steaks	7
Bellies, fresh and cured only	7
ROASTS	
Loin—whole, half, or end cuts	7
Loin—center cuts	9
Ham*—whole or half	7
Ham*—butt end	7
Ham*—shank end	8
Ham*—boneless, whole or half	9
Ham*—boneless, slices	10
Shoulder—whole or shank half (picnic) bone in	6
Shoulder—shank half (picnic) boneless	8
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—bone in	7
Shoulder—butt half (Boston butt)—boneless	9
*Cured or fresh	
OTHER PORK CUTS	
Spareribs	2
Neckbones and Backbones	1
Feet—bone in	1
Fat Backs and Clear Plates	3
Plates, regular	4
Jowls	3
Hocks	2
Knuckles	5
VARIETY MEATS	
Brains	2
Chitterlings	3
Ears	1
Hearts	3
Kidneys	3
Livers	4
Tails	1
Snouts	3
READY-TO-EAT MEATS (COOKED, BOILED, BAKED, AND BARBECUED)	
Boiled Beef	10
Roast—bone in, whole or half	9
Roast—bone in, slices	11
Roast—boneless, rolled	9
Roast—chuck end	7
Roast—boneless and tailed, slices	11
Roast or Shoulder—bone in	8
Roast or Shoulder—boneless	10
Pigs Feet—bone in	2
Barbecued Pork—sliced or shredded, boneless	11
Spareribs, cooked or barbecued	4
Tongue, Sliced	9

*Ham or sliced.

The point value of any other ready-to-eat meat item shall be determined by adding 2 points per pound to the point value per pound of the uncooked item from which it is prepared if it is sold whole, or 3 points per pound shall be added if it is cooked and sliced.

SAUSAGE

Dry Sausage—Hard, Typical items are Cervelat, Hard Cervelat, and Pepperoni	9
Semi-dry Sausage, Typical items are Cervelat, Pork Roll, and Mortadella	7
Fresh, Smoked and Cooked Sausage—Typical items are Pork Sausage, Wieners, Bologna, Boiled Loaves, and Liver Sausage, and Chile Con Carne (Brick).	4
Group 1: 100% meat content	6
Group 2: Not less than 90% meat	5
Group 3: Not less than 80% meat, Liver Sausage and Mixed Sausage included regardless of higher meat content	4
Group 4: Less than 80% but more than 70% meat; Sauce and Head Cheese included regardless of high- or meat content	3

† "Meat" content includes all edible portions of the animal. See No. 14 for specific definitions refer to Official Table of Ration Point Values.

MEATS (In tins or glass containers)	Points per lb.
Beans	2
Beef, Soft or Link Pork Sausage	6
Chili Con Carne with Beans	3
Corned Beef*	9
Corned Beef Hash*	3
Deviled Ham	6
Deviled Tongue	6
Dried Beef	16
Hams and Picnics (whole or half)	10
Luncheon Meat*	8
Meat Loaf	6

MEATS (In tin or glass containers)	Points per lb.
Meat Spreads	6
Pigs Feet, bone in	2
Pigs Feet, boneless and Cutlets	3
Potted and Deviled Meats	5
Sausage in Oil	4
Tamales	2
Tongue, Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal	7
Vienna Sausage	6
All Other	3

FISH (Cooked and in any hermetically sealed container)	Points per lb.
Bonito	12
Mackerel	12
Oysters	5
Salmon	12
Sardines	12
Shrimp	12
Tuna	12
Yellow Tail	12

FATS, OILS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	Points per lb.
Lard	4
Shortening	5
Salad and Cooking Oils (1 pint = 1 pound)	5
Margarine	4
Processed Butter	4
All other Butter	5
Evaporated or Condensed Milk (in any hermetically sealed container)	1
All rationed cheeses which are not in Group I and which contain a greater amount of the Group II cheeses above, taken together, than the total amount of all other cheeses	2
CHEESES—Group III. All other rationed cheese. Examples of re-	5
CHEESES—Group II. Cream Cheese	5
Neufchatel	4
Creamed Cottage Cheese (containing more than 5% but- ter fat)	2
All rationed cheeses which are not in Group I and which contain a greater amount of the Group II cheeses above, taken together, than the total amount of all other cheeses	3
CHEESES—Group I. Cheddar (American)	8

All products containing 30 percent or more of cheddar (grated or dehydrated cheese is excluded from Group I)

FATS, OILS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	Points per lb.
Mixed cheese in Group III are	5
Swiss	8
Brick	8
Munster	8
Limburger	8
Grated Dehydrated Gouda	9
Edam	8
Italian	8
Greek	8
Bleu	8
Brie	8
Camembert	8
Limburger	8
Cottage cheese, and creamed cottage cheese containing 5% or less butterfat are not rationed.	

Baby Foods

	OPA 1	2	3	4	Blue Stamps Point Value
Strained Fruits and Vegetables					
Clapp's, 4½-5 oz.	.09	.09	.07	.07	1
Gerber's, 4½ oz.	.08	.08	.07	.06	1
Strained Soups					
Clapp's, 4¼-4¾ oz.	.08	.08	.07	.07	1
Gerber's, 4½ oz.	.08	.08	.07	.06	1
Strained (All Varieties)					
Monarch, 4½ oz.	.08	.08		.08	1
Rival, 4 oz.	.08	.08		.07	1
Chopped Fruits and Vegetables					
Clapp's, 6¼-7 oz.	.11	.11	.09	.09	2
Gerber's, 4½ oz.	.08	.08	.07	.06	1
Chopped Soups					
Clapp's, 6½ oz.	.10	.10	.09	.09	2
Gerber's, 4½ oz.	.08	.08	.07	.06	1

Beans, Green Cut

Grade A or Fancy					
Clover Farm, No. 2, 20 oz.	.20	.20		.19	11
Elm Farm, No. 2			.17	.16	11
Ecco (Refugee), No. 2			.16	.16	11
Ecco (Refugee), 16 oz. glass			.18	.16	10
Foodland, No. 2, 20 oz.	.20	.20		.19	11
Haxton's, No. 2, 19 oz.	.21	.21			11
Kid Glove, No. 2	.17	.16			11
Libby's, No. 2	.18	.18		.17	11
Monarch, No. 2	.21	.21		.20	11
Reliable, No. 2			.17	.17	11
Rival, Cranberry, No. 2	.16	.16		.15	11
Rival, No. 2	.19	.19		.18	11
Sunny Rose, No. 2				.16	11
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard					
Cupboard, No. 2, 19 oz.	.14	.14			11
Fargo, No. 2	.15	.14			11
Muchmore, No. 2	.15	.14			11
Phillips, No. 2, 19 oz.	.13	.13			11
Richmond, No. 2			.13	.13	11
Grade C or Standard					
Iona, No. 2			.12	.12	11
Preston, No. 2	.16	.15			11
Not Graded					
Cannon, No. 2	.14	.14			11
Monroe, No. 2	.21	.21			11

Beans, Green Whole

Grade A or Fancy					
A. & P., No. 2			.23	.23	11
Ecco (Refugee), No. 2			.18	.18	11
Leslie, No. 2	.21	.21			11
Milton, No. 2	.19	.19			11
Grade B or Choice or Extra Standard					
Kelley's, No. 2, 19 oz.	.18	.17			11
Grade C or Standard					
Glendale, No. 2, 20 oz.	.14	.14		.14	11
Hi-Chief, No. 2, 19 oz.	.17	.16			11
Mrs. Lane's, No. 2, 20 oz.	.14	.14		.14	11
Preston, No. 2	.17	.16			11

Cereals

	Not Rationed
Bran, Post, 14 oz.	.15 .15
Bran, Post, 20 oz.	.11 .11
Bran, All, Kellogg, 10 oz.	.14 .13
Bran, All, Kellogg, 16 oz.	.22 .21 .18 .18
Bran, All, Kellogg, 16 oz.	.22 .21 .18 .18
Bran Flakes, Kellogg, 8 oz.	.11 .11 .09 .09
Bran Flakes, Sunnyfield, 8 oz.	.07 .07
Bran Flakes, Post, 12 oz.	.16 .15
Bran Flakes, Post, 8 oz.	.11 .11 .09 .09
Bran Flakes, Sunnyf'ld, 15 oz.	.10 .09
Bran, Raisin, 10 oz.	.13 .12
Cheerioats, Gold Medal, 7 oz.	.13 .13 .11 .11
Cornflakes, Kellogg, 6 oz.	.06 .06 .05 .05
Cornflakes, Wh. Spray, 8 oz.	.05 .05
Cornflakes, Kellogg, 11 oz.	.10 .10 .08 .08
Cornflakes, Sunnyf'ld, 11 oz.	.07 .07
Cornflakes, Kellogg, 18 oz.	.13 .13
Cornflakes, Wh. Spray, 11 oz.	.07 .07
Cornflakes, Monarch, 11 oz.	.09 .09 .08
Cornflakes, Sunnyf'ld, 18 oz.	.11 .10
Cornflakes, Ralston, 6 oz.	.06 .06
Cornflakes, Ralston, 11 oz.	.09 .09
Cream of Wheat, 14 oz.	.15 .15 .14 .14
Cream of Wheat, quick and regular, 28 oz.	.26 .26 .23 .22
Farina, Ecco, 14 oz.	.07 .07
Farina, Ecco, 28 oz.	.11 .11
Farina, Hecker's, 14 oz.	.12 .12 .12 .12
Farina, Pillsbury's, 14 oz.	.09 .09 .08 .08
Farina, Quaker, 14 oz.	.09 .09 .08 .08
Farina, Quaker, 28 oz.	.18 .18
Food of Wheat Monarch, 1 lb.	.09 .09 .08
Food of Wheat, Mon'h, 28 oz.	.15 .15 .14
Grape Nuts, Post, 12 oz.	.16 .15 .13 .13
Grape Nuts Flakes, Post, 7 oz.	.11 .09 .09
Gr. Nuts Flakes, Post, 12 oz.	.16 .15 .13 .13
Grape Nuts Wheat Meal, Post, 16 oz.	.15 .15 .12 .12
Kix, Corn, Gold Medal, 7 oz.	.13 .13
Mallex, 22 oz.	.26 .25
Oats, quick, H. O., 16 oz.	.12 .12 .11 .10
Oats, H. O., 32 oz.	.22 .22 .19 .19
Oates, Rolled, R.G.A., 20 oz.	.10 .10
Oates, Rolled, R.G.A., 48 oz.	.23 .23
Oats, Rolled, Leslie, 20 oz.	.11 .11
Oats, Rolled, Leslie, 48 oz.	.23 .23
Oats, Quick, Rolled, Quaker, 20 oz.	.12 .12 .10 .10
Oats, Quick, Rolled, Quaker, 48 oz.	.26 .25 .22 .22
Oats, Rolled, Radio, 20 oz.	.11 .11
Oats, Rolled, Radio, 48 oz.	.23 .23
Oats, Countryside, 48 oz.	.18 .18
Oats, Reg., Sunnnfield, 20 oz.	.08 .08
Oats, Reg., Sunnyfield, 48 oz.	.17 .17
Oats, Sunnyfield, 5 lbs.	.25 .24
Pep, Kellogg, 8 oz.	.11 .11 .09 .09
Pettijohn's, Quaker, 22 oz.	.20 .20 .17 .17
Post-Tens, Post, 11 oz.	.26 .25 .22 .22
Puffed Rice Sparkies, Quaker, 4½ oz.	.13 .12 .11 .11
Puffed Wheat Sparkies, Quaker, 4 oz.	.11 .11 .09 .09
Ralston, Instant, Ralston, 16 oz.	.24 .24 .21 .20
Ralston, Shredded, Ralston, 12 oz.	.14 .14 .11 .11
Ralston Wheat Cereal, Ralston, 24 oz.	.24 .24
Ralston Wheat Oats, Ralston, 14 oz.	.09 .09
Ralston Wheat Oats, Ralston, 42 oz.	.23 .22
Rice Krispies, Kell'g, 5½ oz.	.14 .13
Shredded Wheat, Kell., 12 oz.	.12 .12
Shred. Wheat, N.B.C., 12 oz.	.13 .13 .11 .11
Toasties, Post, 6 oz.	.06 .06 .05 .05
Toasties, Post, 11 oz.	.10 .10 .08 .08
Toasties, Post, 18 oz.	.14 .14
Variety Pkg., Kellogg, 11 oz.	.26 .26 .22 .22
Wheat Cereals, White Spray, 28 oz.	.13 .13
Wheat Flakes, Force, 8 oz.	.13 .12
Wheat Flakes, Monarch, 8 oz.	.10 .10 .09
Wheat Flakes, Sunny'd, 8 oz.	.08 .08
Wheat Meal, Post, 16 oz.	.15 .15 .04 .04
Wheat Cups, Sunny'd, 4 oz.	.08 .08
Wheat Cups, Sunny'd, 8 oz.	.04 .04
Wheat Cups, Wh. Spray, 4 oz.	.07 .07
Wheat Cups, Wh. Spray, 8 oz.	.26 .26
Wheatena, 22 oz.	.13 .12 .11 .10
Wheaties, 8 oz.	Red Stamps Point Value

Cheese, Packaged

Amer. Chateau, Borden, 8 oz.	.24	.24	.23	.23	4
American Vera-Sharp, Borden, 8 oz.	.25	.25	.24	.24	4
American, White, Colored, Borden, 8 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22	4
Pimento, Borden, 8 oz.	.24	.24	.22	.21	4
Swiss, Borden, 8 oz.	.24	.24			3
Cocktail Glasses					
Vera Sharp, Borden, 5 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22	3
Smoky, Borden, 5 oz.	.23	.23	.22	.22	3
Pimento, Borden, 5 oz.	.20	.20	.20	.19	3
Olive Pimento, Borden, 5 oz.	.20	.20	.20	.19	3
Relish Cream, Borden, 5 oz.	.20	.20	.20	.19	3
Grated American, Borden, 2 oz. can	.11	.11	.10	.10	1
Grated American, Borden, 4 oz. can	.22	.22	.19	.19	2
Cream Cheese, Borden, 3 oz.	.12	.12	.12	.12	1
Amer., Colored, Kraft, 8 oz.	.23	.23			4
Amer., white, Kraft, 8 oz.	.23	.23			4
Pimento, Kraft, 8 oz.	.24	.24			4
Swiss, Kraft, 8 oz.	.24	.24			4
Velveeta-Food, Kraft, 8 oz.	.24	.24			4
Grated Amer., Kraft, 2 oz.	.10	.10			1
Grated Amer., Kraft, 4 oz.	.18	.18			2
Grated Italian, Kraft, 3 oz.	.21	.21			1
Swanky Swig Glasses					
Relish Cream, Kraft, 5 oz.	.30	.30			3
Pimento Cr. Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.20	.20			3
Olive Pimento Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.20	.20			3
Roka, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24			3
Old English Spread, Kraft, 5 oz.	.24	.24			3
American Pimento, Kraft, 5 oz.	.19	.19			3
Cream Cheese, Philadelphia, Kraft, 3 oz.	.12	.12			1
Cream Cheese, Philadelphia, Kraft, 8 oz.	.27	.27			1
Cream Cheese, Breakstone or Green Mt., 3 oz.	.12	.12	.12	.12	1
Cr'm Cheese, Diamond, 4 oz.	.14	.14	.13	.13	1

Coffee (Rationed—War Ration Book I)

Beechnut, 1 lb.	.40	.40	.34	.34	
Bokar, 1 lb.			.26	.26	
Boscuil, 1 lb.	.39	.39			
Brown Derby, 1 lb.	.31	.31			
Champs, 1 lb.	.32	.32			
Chase & Sanborn, 1 lb.			.30	.30	
Clover Farm, 1 lb.	.36	.36		.34	
Del Monte, 1 lb.			.33	.33	
Ecco,

'Mission to Moscow' and 'Stage Door Canteen'—Letter From Hollywood

Film From Davies Book At Paramount and Fenway

Even when historical plays deal with events long since past they are likely to occasion debate. "The Patriots" on the stage in New York during the past season has been a case in point. When the material is closer to the present the argument is likely to increase in volume and intensity. So it is not surprising that "Mission to Moscow," Warners' film now at the Paramount and Fenway, based on the book of the same name by former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, has proved highly controversial. For this is not so much entertainment in the normal sense of the word as an account of an official visit to Russia and an analysis of Russian policies in the period preceding the war.

The historical accuracy of the account has been challenged. Defense has been offered that changes in dates and events can be justified on the grounds of dramatic license. Much of the argument has centered on the so-called purge trials, the manner in which they have been presented, and the genuineness of the confessions.

It seems unfortunate that the film could not have been more scrupulously careful. Hollywood has a tendency to over-simplification and over-statement. The general picture of Russia that is drawn is probably somewhat glamorized. But the theory that the trials did reveal a conspiracy and the thesis of the film that Russia was ready to collaborate for peace but was long aware of the threat of war and prepared against it presumably reflect Mr. Davies' opinion.

* * *

Mr. Davies introduces the film with a spoken prologue. In the main part of the picture he is impersonated by Walter Huston. Movie players, too, represent the other actual people in the account. Ann Harding, for instance, is to be seen as Mrs. Davies. Oscar Homolka depicts Litvinov, Gene Lockhart is Molotov, and Frieda Inescort, Madame Molotov. Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the port of New York, makes his movie debut in a brief appearance as Winston Churchill. Mannart Kippen is to be seen as Stalin.

The narrative begins with the summoning of Mr. Davies to the White House and his assignment to Moscow to make a study of Russian conditions, and, en route through Germany, to learn if possible the intentions of the Nazis. In the Reich the Davies party are impressed by evidences of Hitler's warlike preparations. The ambassador does not see Hitler, but Von Ribbentrop, played by Henry Daniell, does appear, and his low opinion of Americans is indicated in a movie manner which could hardly have been observed by the ambassador.

The atmosphere changes with the arrival of the party at the Russian border. There the ambassador is greeted with cordiality and he in turn conceives a genuine liking for the Russians. The pleasant relations continue in Moscow. The ambassador does not keep himself in the capital. He visits factories and mills and sees the preparations for defense. He attends the purge trials, brief impressions of which are given, telescoping a long series of hearings. He becomes increasingly aware of the growing threat of war.

* * *

The impression given of other nations' representatives in Moscow is less favorable. The British envoy, for instance, is represented as somewhat stiff and suspicious. A Japanese seems to behave in movie melodrama manner.

It has been pointed out that this type of narrative based on a personal account, tends to emphasize the part played by Mr. Davies in bringing about an accord between Russia, Britain, and the United States. This seems noticeable not only in the part of the narrative concerned with Moscow but in a meeting depicted between the ambassador and Mr. Churchill and after the ambassador's return to the United States.

So far as the smoothness of the film is concerned it undoubtedly has helped to have professional players depict the people represented. Mr. Huston in particular gives an admirable performance. But it may be suspected that the presence of Hollywood actors and actresses on the screen tends to detract from a sense of complete authenticity. Newsreel shots have been combined with studio sequences with great technical skill.

The other feature on the program, "Swing Your Partner," is a musical comedy romance, with Vera Vague and Dale Evans heading the cast.

E. F. M.

'Stage Door Canteen'

Finding a place for 48 stars of stage, screen, and radio all in one film, even when it is a film that runs for two hours, is no easy task. But Sol Lesser, with the help of Frank Borzage as director and Delmer Daves as screen playwright, has managed it skillfully and entertainingly in "Stage Door Canteen" at the State and Orpheum.

The plan of the picture is comparatively simple. Its aim is to present to movie audiences throughout the country a notion of the Stage Door Canteen in New York where professional entertainers contribute their services to provide diversion, companionship, and refreshments to service men on leave in the city. So much of the film is in the nature of an extended benefit show in which varied singers, dancers, comedians, and musicians do their bits. Other players appear more briefly before the camera, serving refreshments, greeting the service men, or supervising the operation of the canteen.

* * *

Interwoven with these stellar interludes is an appealing little yarn about three soldiers on the eve of departure for service abroad who are granted leave for three successive days and spend their evenings at the canteen. It is unashamedly sentimental and frequently touching. Part of its effect comes from the unobtrusive skill of Mr. Borzage, who is one of the most deft of the Hollywood directors at this sort of thing. Part of it derives from the acting of a group of hitherto unknown players — William Terry, Lon McCallister, and Michael Harrison as the three soldiers, and Cheryl Walker, Marjorie Riordan, and Margaret Early as the three girls with whom they became acquainted at the canteen.

But it is the presence of the stars that sets the film apart. One of the high spots of the entertainment is a dance by Ray Bolger. Ed Wynn is in his best form with some of his characteristic nonsense. Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy lend a hand with their familiar repartee. Katharine Cornell, making her debut on the screen, speaks some of the lines from the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" in an informal bit of dialogue with one of the soldiers.

* * *

There is music galore played by a succession of bands with singers to accompany them. One of the attractive songs is "Sleep Baby Sleep in Your Jeep." Ethel Merman, whose clarion voice is almost as effective on the screen as it is on the stage, has a rousing number. Ethel Waters has a song in jazz style. Gracie Fields does one of her characteristically lively ditties and follows it with the dignified singing of "The Lord's Prayer." Kenny Baker and Lanny Ross take their turns before the microphone. Place has been found, too, for Yehudi Menuhin and his violin.

The entertainment is varied enough to find room for almost every type of talent, from Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, the former washing dishes and the latter serving sandwiches and both indulging in a bit of banter, to George Jessel talking over the telephone, and Hugh Herbert contributing some of his familiar confusions. The film affords an opportunity for renewing acquaintance with a large number of celebrities in a comparatively brief time. And it all has been managed with an air of informality that adds to the pleasure of the occasion.

E. F. M.

Ina Claire and Dorothy McGuire
In the film version, now in preparation, of Rose Franken's "Claudia"

Miss Mackaill as Guest

Dorothy Mackaill of the movies will be the guest star next week at the Cambridge Summer Theater in "Personal Appearance." Jeanne Cagney and Robert E. Perry, who has directed the production, will be among the others in the cast.

Herbert Marshall is to be starred by Metro in "The Picture of Dorian Gray," adapted from Oscar Wilde's story.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 3
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 4

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, July 4

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, (1150kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News and Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Commens in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"El Baculo y el Paraguas." Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Noveity Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston, (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs Baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets, songs.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Network Program
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Frank Singiser, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p.m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"The OPA and the Crisis."
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Services.
11:15 p. m.—Will Osborne's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.

Dorothy McGuire to Play In Film Version of 'Claudia'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

After its appearance as a series of magazine stories and on the stage, Rose Franken's "Claudia" has reached Hollywood and is well into production.

Dorothy McGuire, of course, was the choice for the movie version, as she was for the stage. Her story is too well known to bear much repetition. A native of Omaha, she played there in "A Kiss For Cinderella" with Henry Fonda at 13. This youthful venture brought praise from Violet Heming, who was passing through the city.

* * *

"The girl," said Miss Heming, "is a born actress. She reads lines with intuition, not as a child who has been coached."

In 1938, Miss McGuire understudied Martha Scott in the Broadway production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," and finally took the leading role when Miss Scott went to Hollywood to appear in the picture. She was an immediate hit, and the following season played with John Barrymore as one of the children in "My Dear Children."

Miss Franken and John Golden, the producer, had interviewed 209 applicants for the Claudia part when Miss McGuire showed up. The role was long, with 140-odd sides, and they were beginning to despair of getting a fitting player.

After talking with Miss McGuire for something like an hour, Miss Franken led her into Mr. Golden's office with the remark, "Here's Claudia."

Hollywood hasn't much to add to that account. Miss McGuire's presence has been about as unobtrusive as it could be. Single, she lives with a maid, Bertha, who has been with her family since she was a child. But if she wanted anything further known about her, she wouldn't have to call in a press agent. She has written a couple of magazine articles and would do more if the matter interested her, which it doesn't. She says she played basketball in her "jumping-up-and-down days," but hasn't any other outside interests. She calls you "Miss" when addressing you if you are a woman. If you are a man, you're "Mister." She says she just likes it that way.

* * *

The cast retains some of the original players, including Olga Baclanova and Frank Twedell. The role of the mother has been assumed by Ina Claire, who returns to the screen after a long absence, and Robert Young plays the husband. The movie version has been placed in the hands of Edmund Goulding, director, who has streamlined it somewhat with a fluid, mobile treatment. The racy lines of the play have been replaced by speech which conforms to the standards of the Hays office.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..Wagner
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" ..Wagner
Concerto for Double Bass and Orchorus, Op. 3 ..Koussevitzky
Soloist, George Moleux
"Where the Citrons Bloom" ..Strauss
Bolero ..Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"On the Trail," from the Grand Canyon Suite ..Grofé
"Espril," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

The Christian Science Monitor News Review Of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury — Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
New Bedford—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays and Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 9 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Featuring John Huntington and Louise Falk. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes in Washington." Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—"Mission to Moscow." Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Crash Dive," Tyronne Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6, 9:27. "Reveille With Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 11:42 a. m., 2:49, 6:14, 9:39. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper. 10:08 a. m., 1.15, 4.40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"China," Losetta Young. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05 6:50, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 9:10, 11:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom" Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Wings of Steel." "Forbidden Passage." "Radio Runaround." "Journey in Tunisia," "Unusual Occupations," cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"Paul Robeson." "Men of the Merchant Marine." "Hiking and Biking." "Rocky Mountain Ski Soldiers." "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Mantrap," H. Stephenson. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
Regent: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "The Yanks Are Coming," M. Rozenbloom.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Rio Parade of 1943," Susan Sayward, J. Carroll. "Jacare."
Coolidge Corner: "The More the Merrier" Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.
Cleveland Circle: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 2, 8.
University: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Rhythm of the Island," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "39 Steps," Robert Donat.
Codman Square: "Edge of Darkness," "Errol Flynn, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 8:05. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:08, 7, 9:45.
Park: Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Mary Jones. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "The More the Merrier," Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.
Mystic: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 3:35, 8:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Stand By for Action." Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3:04, 9:04. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:01, 8:01.
Orpheum: "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 2:10, 8:05. "It Ain5t Hay," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:40.
Strand: "This Land is Mine," George Sanders, Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:20. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert, Max Bauer. 1:55, 7, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.
Fellsway: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Desparadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.
NATICK—Colonial: "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Anne Neagle, Brian Aherne. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readlick. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.
NEWTON—Paramount: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood, Hugh Sinclair. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "We are the Marines."
Strand: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison.
Capitol: "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 2:28, 8:13. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Ian Hunter. 3:43, 9:24.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, "Junior Army," Fred Bartholomew.
Coolidge: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "The Hidden Hand," Julie Bishop, Craig Stevens.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "March of Time—Invasion."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten, "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:30, 7.50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WQRL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Art Kassell's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30 Alexis Liatis, Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical Program	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Sallinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
8:00 Corliss Archer; sk	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Horlick Archer; sk	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Network Program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody"; U. S.	"Hit Parade; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news; Parade
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Navy (WAVES) Progrm	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan; music talk
9:00 Playhouse: 'Meanest	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:15 Man in the World'	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn: Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	ven's Sixth Symphony
9:30 "That Brewster	Jan Garcia Esquival's Or.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	(Pastorale)
9:45 Boy"; com. serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	quiz show: Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00 "Caravan"; Fred	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Allen, Portland	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: "The OPA & the Crisis"	"The OPA & the Crisis"	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Hoffa; orch.; songs	Music of the Masters	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News: World War II	Music of the Masters	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:00 News: Cecil Brown,	Dance orchestras	News: Baseball scores	News Service	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:15 Jack Edwards' Or.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Will Osborne's Orch.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:30 Fr'k Sinatra, sings;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End: music
11:45 Ray Scott's Orch.	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News; Services	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Boike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00 News of the World,	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical program	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Network program	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Market Basket	Musical Highlights	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket;	Nellie Revell Presents	News; Rainbow House;	Newspaper Boys' Clubs
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	"Music Depreciation"	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter;	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Gardener's Clinic	Fishermen's Program	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade;	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 tend"; Nila Mack,	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	Dance music	Coast Guard on Parade,	Babe Rhodes Orchestra,	Joe Rubin's Discoveries,
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	Dance music	Coast Guard on Parade,	Babe Rhodes Orchestra,	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 William Woodson	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	NBC String Quartet	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Council for Democracy
1:30 News Service	Sunny Days; musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Serenade	"N. E. Sector on the Air";	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 from Buffalo	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Pirates baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Pirates baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Musical Fantasy
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Pirates baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 P. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News;" Quincy Salute"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
3:45 P. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Pirates baseball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert; Al	Irving Miller's Orch.	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:15 Sports Program	Galladoro, clarinetist;	Sports program	Sports program	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30 United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade; music;	Spike Jones' Orchestra
4:45 United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:00 Nadia Reisenberg;	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory'; O. C. D.	Sports program	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
5:15 Simeon Bellison	Revue; Horace Heidt's	drama; James Landis	Sports Matinee	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:30 Network Program	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Count Basie's Orchestra.
5:45 Bill Eliot, songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00 News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Glen Miller's Or.	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 and soldier talent	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45 World Today; News	Concert Strings	Wolfe"; drama

U. S. Attack Rolls On In Solomon Islands

Continued from Page 1

can losses in the continuing air battle were eight planes, the pilots of three of which landed safely.

On the first day of the invasion, the enemy divided his attacks between ship and land targets, land positions only were raided July 1.

Army, Navy, and Marine pilots thus practically repeated their remarkable performance over Guadalcanal two weeks before when the score was 94 Japanese planes destroyed to six American planes lost.

The Navy transport McCawley, which sank without loss of a single man after an aerial attack on the first day of the Rendova landings, was the only American ship lost in the operation, Headquarters announced. The McCawley was known widely as the flagship of the original Guadalcanal invasion transport fleet last August.

Admiral Halsey's Headquarters also disclosed that the occupation by Marines of Viru Harbor of the main island of New Georgia was achieved after American forces had fought their way through a jungle against "medium" Japanese opposition.

Those Marines, Headquarters said, were landed as an advance element several days before the main push.

The Americans on Rendova were reported to be engaged in mopping up the remnants of Japanese resistance.

Well to the north, Navy surface units were reported active against Japanese positions on the approaches to Bougainville Island, one of the main Japanese strongholds in the Solomons.

Allied Spokesman Says 'Nothing New'

In Australia, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MarArthur, Commander in Chief of the entire offensive, said there was nothing further to report from either the New Guinea or the Solomons fronts. From that statement, it was assumed in Australia that all operations were proceeding satisfactorily and according to plan.

On New Guinea, near Salamaua, fighting was reported without a clear indication of the progress. American forces which landed at Nassau Bay, 12 miles down the coast from Salamaua, after being tossed about in the treacherous reefs, so completely surprised the enemy they did not lose a man in getting ashore, General MacArthur's spokesman said.

Australian patrols in the Salamaua area were reported to be seeking a junction from a point inland with the Americans on the beach. Twelve miles south of area, Australian patrols sought out Salamaua in the inland Mubo enemy forces and succeeded in killing 26 as well as wounding many others.

Continuously striving to pin to the ground the enemy's potent air strength at Rabaul, New Britain, Allied Liberators sent 22 tons of bombs down on its three airdromes on July 1, following up an attack on June 30 in which 23 tons were dropped.

Swarms of Boston attack planes and Mitchell medium bombers likewise afford effective support for the Salamaua invaders, machine-gunning enemy installations and troops.

Despite complete absence of reports concerning the unopposed landings off the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea on Woodlark and Trobriand Islands, it was assumed early activity there would include construction of airdromes for use against New Britain to the north.

The role of the Allied fighter plane seems destined to become larger as the offensive grows. From the Trobriands, fighters can give bombers protection over the southern half of New Britain which includes the enemy air base at Gasmata. From Rendova, fighters could range to the northern half of New Britain which includes Rabaul. In the past, repeated raids by Allied bombers on New Britain have been made without fighter escort and consequently have been conducted largely at night or just before dawn.

Other far-ranging blows struck by Allied planes included the sinking of a small enemy boat off the Tanimbar Islands above Darwin, damaging of two float planes over Buka Passage in the Northern Solomons, and attacks on enemy sampans in the St. Matthias group of islands northwest of New Britain.

Mediterranean:

Sicily and Sardinia Pounded by Allies

Allied airmen shot down four German fighters and slashed again at Axis Mediterranean shipping on July 1 in the wake of a fire-setting attack upon barracks and railway facilities of Cagliari, Sardinia's major port, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

The Italian communiqué said Palermo, Sicily, was attacked again and that the Royal Palace was "among the numerous buildings damaged." Catania, Sicily, also was raided, it said.

A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin reported that United States airmen "carried out a bombing raid against a bathing resort situated near Athens in full daylight" and that 38 persons were killed and 60 injured. Allied communiqués did not touch upon such an action.

Spitfire pilots of the United States Army Air Force shot down the four German fighters—one Messerschmitt 109 and three Focke Wulf 190—off the North African coast. Routine sweeps and patrols were maintained from Northwest African bases. Malta-based fighter-bombers attacked the Biscari airdrome in Sicily, a Valletta communiqué said.

RAF planes of the middle east command again bombed a medium-sized Axis transport which was found listing heavily to port and blocking the Levkas channel entrance as a result of previous direct hits and shot up an enemy schooner off the west coast of Greece yesterday, a Cairo communiqué announced.

Successful attacks on two enemy schooners by British coastal planes of the Northwest African Command on June 30 were announced. One was an 800-ton, two-masted vessel. The other was not described. Both were said to have been left sinking.

Wellington bombers, which have pounded away night after night for many weeks at vital ports in Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy, concentrated upon troops' quarters and the railway station of Cagliari.

Yugoslavia:

Guerrillas Rout 8 Nazi Divisions

Yugoslav guerrillas have smashed an effort by eight Nazi divisions to clear the way for a stand against a possible Allied invasion of the Balkans and have stripped to half its might the Prinz Eugen Division of the German Elite Guards, Yugoslav sources in London said.

The sources, telling of the fierce action on July 1, reported the Germans launched the offensive May 15, meaning to wipe out ceaseless guerrilla attacks, but only ran into Patriot bands which plagued them from ambush from Bosnia to Montenegro, and soon the guerrillas had taken the offensive.

The Germans, it was said, struck desperately at 50,000 Patriots, trying to take them from the throats of Italian occupation troops along the Adriatic coast, and trying to put up supply and communication lines.

But the guerrillas, established in the mountains behind the coast, were able to make swift stabs at Italian garrisons and also smash into the Germans from different directions.

It was reported that an important railway line between Zagreb and Split was cut 13 times in the past two weeks.

Gen. Draja Mikhailoviach and part of his forces were said to be concentrated in Southeastern Yugoslavia where they could make early contact with any invasion forces in Greece

Continent:

Eight Axis Planes Downed by Allies

Eight enemy fighters were destroyed by British Spitfires and American Thunderbolt in separate sweeps over Northern France and the Low Countries on July 1, the British Air Ministry announced.

The Spitfires got four over Northern France and the Thunderbolts the same number over Northern France and the Low Countries. One Thunderbolt was reported missing.

The British lost four aircraft in the fighter sweep and in an earlier attack by fighter-escorted Typhoon bombers on an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast. Three merchant vessels and four mine sweepers were said to have been damaged.

Russia:

Red Fliers Bomb Crimean Ports

Attention swung again to the extreme southern end of the vast Russian front with Soviet disclosure that long-range bombers had attacked the German-occupied ports of Kerch and Senaya, both on the shores of the Crimea opposite the Nazi bridgehead on the Taman Peninsula.

Observers in Moscow attached considerable significance to this sudden shifting of the Red Air Force.

Kerch and Senaya, on the west side of Kerch Strait, and Port Taman on the opposite shore, serve as bases to feed supplies to German troops on the Taman Peninsula and in the Kuban area.

The Russians announced recently that their aircraft had bombed Port Taman two nights running.

This concentrated aerial activity was variously interpreted by military sources in Moscow as heralding either renewed German or Soviet land operations. Some sources were of the opinion the Nazis might be trying to rush in reinforcements. Others thought it might forecast a Soviet drive to blast the Germans from their last Caucasus foothold.

A Soviet communiqué, as recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, said a large number of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on shipping in Kerch Harbor and on enemy supply dumps.

Despite these activities in the south, Soviet military observers still expect the main German blow to fall in the Orel-Voronezh district of the central front with the object of enveloping Moscow.

China:

Japanese Attack On Siberia Seen

The Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao declared the Japanese have been rushing troops to Manchuria and said "it is plain as day" the enemy "is preparing to attack Siberia."

Three Army commanders recently have been transferred to that area from the Pacific, the newspaper added. It also coupled a special Japanese military conference, which it said was now in session in Korea, with the Manchuria preparations.

Ta Kung Pao joined in unanimous Chinese press rejoicing over the new American drive in the Southwest Pacific and Prime Minister Churchill's avowal of Britain's determination to make Japan submit.

"Today," it said, "the Allied strategy to all appearances has changed. There seems no longer any insistence on Europe first and the prospect of a long-drawn-out war is now out of the question."

The Army mouthpiece Sao Tang Pao also welcomed the latest developments, but at the same time appealed for more planes for China.

The official Central Daily News expressed "great joy" over the recent developments and declared: "The Allies finally are paying equal attention to the West and East."

Meanwhile a Chinese Army spokesman said the Japanese lost a total of 55,870 men in heavy fighting along the upper Yangtze River between May 4 and June 30.

At the same time, he reported a fresh outbreak of action near Hangchow, Japanese - occupied Capital of Chekiang Province about 100 miles southwest of Shanghai. Chinese guerrillas, the spokesman said, captured the town of Tama, about 20 miles northeast of Hangchow, during the fighting.

The spokesman said the Chinese had taken but 48 prisoners in the Yangtze battle but had captured considerable war material, including 646 rifles, 30 machine guns, 10 trench mortars, and more than 300 horses. Three Japanese planes were shot down and 10 river craft sunk, he said. Thirty thousand of the Japanese casualties were inflicted prior to May 30, the spokesman declared.

Sinkings:

Nazis Claim Toll Of 19 Transports

The German news agency DNB declared in a Berlin radiocast heard by the British Ministry of Information that the Axis sank 19 Allied transports, totaling 156,000 tons, in the Mediterranean during June.

One Allied cruiser and one submarine also were reported sunk.

This report, for which there was no Allied confirmation, listed an additional 40 transports, 3 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 1 torpedo boat, and 16 other naval vessels as badly damaged.

A German High Command communiqué asserted that 31 Allied merchactnmen totaling 149,.000 tons were sunk in June, but that announcement made no mention of where the sinkings took place.

DNB declared further that 386 Allied planes were shot down in the Mediterranean area during the month and that 20 attacks were made on Allied ports there.

Hunter Says U. S. Pilots Top Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, July 2

Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, chief of the United States Fighter Command in Britain, was quoted in an official announcement as saying June escort operations over the Ruhr demonstrated that American fighter pilots and the relatively new Thunderbolts "are superior to the enemy."

He based his comment upon the escorting of United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers assigned to the "systematic demoralization of Germany's industrial stronghold of the Ruhr," said a statement from Army Headquarters.

"A figther plane over enemy territory has a vastly more difficult task than one playing a defensive role over his homeland," the statement said.

Lend-Lease Silver for Britain Relieves Shortage in Industries

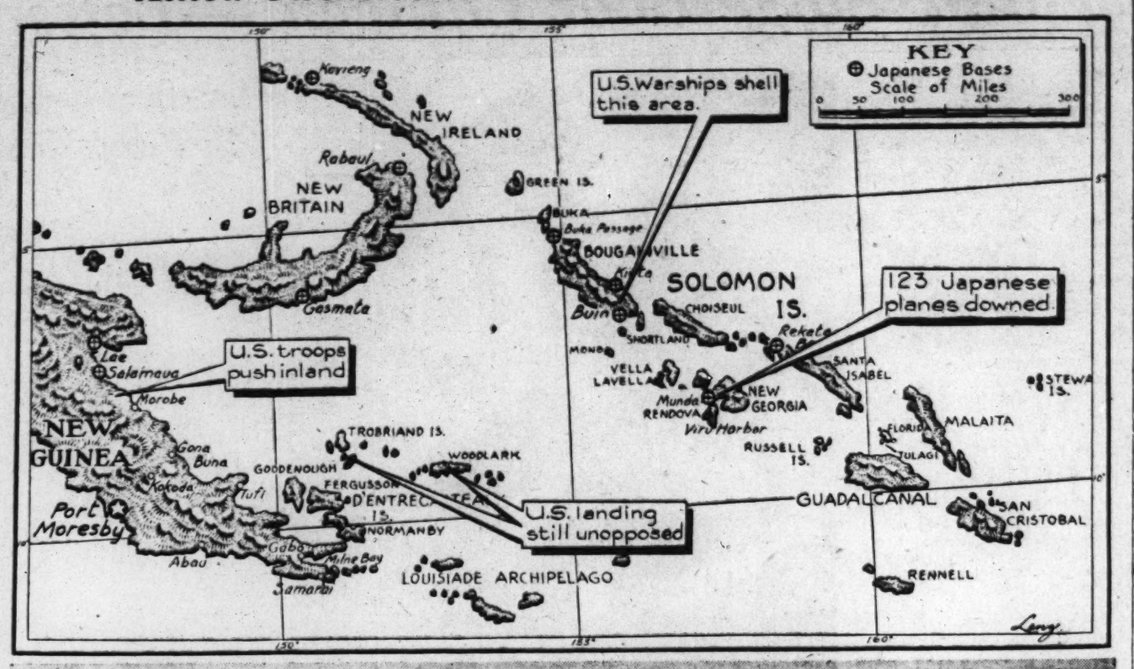
WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — More than 3,000,000 ounces of American silver have been sent to England for use in war production and coinage, Lend Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced yesterday.

Taken from the Treasury stocks of free silver by agreement among the combined Raw Materials Board, the Treasury Department, the Special Senate Committee on Silver, and other Government Agencies, the shipments will be returned on an ounce-for-ounce basis after the war.

The American silver was sent to relieve a shortage in Britain where the metal is used in the armament industry, manufacture of airplanes and the repair of ships, Mr. Stettinius said. In many areas, silver coins have to be supplied to large numbers of American troops, he continued.

Britain sought for the first half of 1943, 5,000,000 ounces of silver from the United States and Canada, and of this Canada agreed to supply 1,125,000 ounces and the United States the remainder. The United States and Canadian Governments, Mr. Stettinius said, have indicated their willingness to supply silver to Britain as long as the silver is not more urgently needed in their domestic economy.

Allied Offensive in Pacific Gathers Momentum



By a Staff Artist; Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

Main Points of American Attacks on Japanese

Upper: Principal developments in the three theaters of the multiple-pronged Allied assault in the Southwest Pacific are shown in boxes. In the area where 123 Japanese planes were shot down, American forces have established themselves on Rendova and New Georgia Islands. Lower: Aerial view of Rendova Island in the New Georgia group.

Victory of Rendova Told by Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

spite of the intense darkness, black masses of ships could be seen as they rounded Hele Hook in order to run up Blanche Channel to the landing place.

Destroyers Land Troops

Away ahead of the main convoy, destroyers landed troops on the tiny islands of Bau, Ane and Kokirana which guard the 100-yard-wide entrance to equally small Rendova Harbor. The purpose was to knock out likely Japanese parties, enabling the main landing to go ahead immediately the transports arrived.

The dawn's early light was just beginning to filter through low-hanging clouds and misty rain which continued to fall as the transports swung into anchorages outside the entrance.

The land on either side of us was still a black mass largely obscured by the mist. Four destroyers dropped astern and another four, including "The Can," proceeded west, heading into Munda Point with the object of drawing Japanese fire. . . .

"The Can" was second in line as we swept in toward the reefs, waiting for the Jap to show he was still around after the terrific aerial battering he received in the last few days prior to the landing.

A quarter of an hour later a loudspeaker connected to the battle circuit of ships participating in the operation crackled with the calm voice of a destroyer captain. He announced:

"They're shooting at us. They're shooting at us." . . .

Shell Splashes Seen

Eager eyes scanned the rain-swept waters of the channel in order to observe shell splashes. Several shells fell around the leading destroyer. Then the commodore spoke over the battle circuit: "We can outrange them. Move over."

Immediately our guns opened fire. The blast and concussion of the salvo shook the ship and I bent at the knees. Within 10 minutes the first shore battery to open up had been silenced completely, while the second kept quiet in order not to give away its position.

As we circled back on Rendova splashes like those made by machine-gun bullets striking the water took the eye. We were at that time closing in to machine-gun range. The bullet splashes, however, were distinguishable within a few minutes as the light strengthened and as leaping fish were scared out of the water by the concussion of guns.

The cease-fire order came at 7:16 a. m. we observed antiaircraft fire from Munda. Six planes were then over the field. Two destroyers thereupon began laying smoke-screens around the transports but, as later events proved, there was little necessity for this precaution, the Japanese shore batteries having far too short a range.

Again the destroyers on the stern flank edged up to Munda, again attempting to get the enemy to fire. The move was successful. The Jap felt he couldn't resist, and resumed fire, and that battery, too, was silenced. . . .

Bad Weather Holds

The bad weather, which for us was wonderful good fortune, still held. It seemed like a second invasion of Guadalcanal and Tulagi. It certainly was a striking coincidence.

As destroyers in the west under command of The Can dealt with the Munda batteries, others in the east also patrolled between Rendova Island and the New Georgia mainland, screening against possible submarine or air atack.

There were small landing boats, dozens upon dozens of which plied between ship and shore, weaving their way through the channel of Rendova Harbor, itself so small that one expected to measure it in feet rather than in yards.

It was an inspiring sight. Through glasses I could see the smooth efficiency and planning playing its part, with not a moment lost in loading and landing the boats.

Three times more, in the course of the morning, we on the destroyers were under fire from Munda Beach, but the Japanese had no more luck and each of these batteries was knocked out. . . .

In the course of the morning, two air-raid alerts were sounded and the transports, screened by destroyers, weighed anchors and grouped into formation in preparation to beat off an air attack. This delayed unloading a couple of hours, but, although a few enemy planes came overhead, they were downed by our magnificent day-long fighter screens before they could make the attack. . . .

Japanese Planes Strike

It was beginning to look as if I was going to get very little news other than an enthusiastic report on the success of the operation but trouble was heading our way. By 3:15 o'clock the job was done. Every man, every piece of equipment was on the beach and we were off on the return voyage to base. . . .

Twenty-five torpedo planes, flying low, were reported to have been seen at 3:30 o'clock. Fighters swooped down in hot pursuit of the Japanese machines as they roared over the mainland of New Georgia from the direction of Munda and dropped below the hills fronting the shoreline. Within seconds there were sharp, short dogfights which were barely discernible at this low altitude. The next moment I saw no more than 20 enemy planes roaring out over the water.

Antiaircraft from the ships which closed formation to repel air attack opened fire. From that moment on the din was terrific. . . .

Two Japanese torpedo planes were hit and downed. Within a few seconds they crashed into the sea above which they had been flying at little more than 200 feet, which is the normal altitude for torpedo attack. I looked around at those gathered on the bridge. Every face was calm without any sign of fear. . . .

The battle reached its full fury as the planes closed into effective ranges for dropping their lethal torpedoes. . . .

Fire from the guns of our force now reached an ear-splitting crescendo and it seemed as if there was nothing else in the world and never had been anything else but noise. . . .

The first plane charged the destroyer I was on. As it rushed toward us, the sound of its motors beyond hearing because of the thunder of the guns, I could see two heads in the pilot's cockpit. It seemed incredible that men could keep on rushing into such a wall of flame and flying shrapnel. . . .

Four planes were coming our way strung out behind one another. . . . The first machine was within 150 or 200 yards when it dropped a torpedo. Orders to turn the vessel were shouted and a sweating helmsman who had been working like a dozen men spun the wheel but the range was too short—too short for us to worm our way out and too short for the torpedo to arm itself to the point where it would explode on contact. It crashed into the port bows of the sturdy little vessel.

Torpedo Fails to Explode

Again I reeled, just managing to regain my balance. Then came a series of dull thuds and jars as the torpedo deflected in its course and bumped and bounced against the side of the ship to the beam where it started to slip under the keel. A few more bumps and it cleared the hull, still unexploded.

That torpedo, which received as rough handling as any I have ever heard about, dropped harmlessly to the bottom.

But there was still wickedness in the air. One plane continued its course and I was sure it was crashing into the bridge, but the pilot banked as he reached us, just lifting the starboard wing over the wheelhouse as he barely cleared the forecastle.

He went down in flames.

Just how long the attack lasted I don't know. I forgot to look at the time, but it was not more than 10 minutes, possibly less. But in that time the ships' antiaircraft downed 12 Japs. The can ran past one of these, still floating, at a 20-yard distance. . . .

The convoy steamed on into a slowly gathering rain squall as our fighter screen was pursued by other Japanese aircraft. But for us on the ships the day was over, although there were plenty of enemy planes still trying to get in.

They were beaten off by fighters.

After which black night again fell as we steamed back to base, battle-scarred and battle-weary, a few holes in the bridge from strafing just to show we had seen something, anyway.

Little Resistance Encountered By MacArthur's Forces: Why?

Continued from Page 1

and and Woodlark as worth bothering about.

There is every evidence that the Allied attack was prepared with exhaustive thoroughness and that the attack was not made until there were sufficient forces and equipment under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's control to give the operations a good chance of success.

Until more details are available, it is difficult to say whether the attack was a complete surprise to the Japanese. The enemy's aggregations of air strength at Rabaul, on Bougainville, and at Buka indicate that the Japanese were expecting something, and their recent attacks against Allied transport shipping in the Solomons are evidence that they realized something was afoot.

Munda Shelled

Allied artillery is shelling Munda from the northeast tip of Rendova across a narrow five-mile strait. From Munda itself, enemy artillery fire has been light, and most of it already is out of action from guns of the destroyer screen.

The same thing seems to apply to Vila on the northeast coast of New Georgia, which was shelled by surface craft and bombed by Dauntless and Avenger aircraft with little retaliation.

Surface craft also ranged farther afield to Buin and Faisi and bombarded Japanese bases among that scattered island group. This foray into "Tim Tiddler's Ground" produced no aerial or naval reaction from the enemy.

No Sign of Japanese

Meanwhile, in the center and on the left flank of this great operation, Allied plans have not been marred by the faintest evidence of enemy reaction. So far, Trobriands and Woodlark have reported no signs of Japanese planes or ships. At Nassau Bay, American troops, consolidating their positions and rescuing some equipment which had been lost temporarily in rough beach landings, have not been attacked in any shape or form. One would imagine that if the Japanese were in any strength around Salamaua, they would have tried to catch the landing force before it had found its balance.

In fact, nothing of the sort has happened. On the contrary, yesterday morning Bostons and Mitchells roamed Lae and Salamaua areas at will, bombing and strafing, and Australian ground troops, under cover of bombers, attacked enemy positions around the Mubo area. For a resolute and well-conditioned enemy—if such the Japanese are—this lack of retaliatory action is mysterious.

[A late Associated Press dispatch said some opposition was being encountered by the seaborne American forces as they struck inland toward a junction with Australian forces in the Mubo area, but apparently the enemy resistance was on a very minor scale.]

Direct Challenge

It cannot be that the Japanese are unaware of the consequences of this sudden Allied push on the Nassau Bay-New Georgia Front. It is obviously a direct challenge to them and if it is fully successful and can be exploited rapidly, it will involve them in their first real battle to the finish for the maintenance of their defensive line that protects their East Indian Empire. A look at a map will save all need for explanation. It will show how the present enterprise will push the Allied bomber line to almost the back door of Rabaul.

The Triangle Sea between New Britain, New Guinea, and the Solomons and the Japanese bases around it will be even more vulnerable to assaults of Allied heavy bombers.

All this makes one wonder whether the Japanese have seriously underrated the Allies in the southwest Pacific or whether they have no means at hand to prevent General MacArthur from making his present offensive moves.

There is, however, no reason to put too high a value on the immediate prospects of these present successes. They have produced no break in the enemy's defenses and there still is a long way to go before Allied trumpets can blare effectively around the walls of Japanese bases.

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Goal of Pacific Attack: Japan's Home Islands

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Writtes for The Christian Science Monitor

The developing United Nations offensive in the South Pacific and the bombings of Kiska, which apparently presage new amphibious operations in the Aleutians, turn attention to the ultimate goal toward which these attacks are moving—the conquest of Japan's island home country itself.

For it is patent that Japan cannot be fully crushed until its own territory has been successfully invaded. And to do this, the Japanese Fleet must first be defeated.

At present the nearest available Allied naval bases for operations against the Japanese Fleet and the Japanese home islands are at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and the United States West Coast. But with the complete conquest of the Aleutians and the capture of some of the major Japanese outposts in the South Pacific, such as Rabaul and Truk, it will be possible to anchor these assaults much closer to Japan.

The Japanese home islands, no bigger than Poland, form an arc stretching 1,200 miles from the southern tip of Korea to Karafuto (the southern Japanese part of the island of Sakhalin. The main Island is Honshu with the greatest industrial concentration around Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya. These nerve centers of Japan coincide with the major plains of Kwanto, Nohi, and Kinai, sheltering 30,000,000 persons or 40 per cent of all of Japan's population.

Iron and Steel Centers

Two additional industrial regions are located on the Kyushu island at Nagasaki and Shimonoseki. The latter are engaged in iron and steel manufacturing, and shipbuilding. These five regions, each of which could easily be covered by a circle of 50 miles in diameter, represent the strength of Japan. There, most of the shipbuilding aircraft, iron, steel, machinery production depots, and ports, are concentrated. The industrial axis of Japan runs along a 200-mile stretch from Kobe to Tokyo.

While many raw materials indispensable for the war are imported from the Asiatic mainland, or the Pacific, Japan as an important mining industry of its own. Coal is mined in considerable quantities, amounting to 60,000,000 tons annually of which two-thirds comes from Kyushu and one third from the north. Shikoku has copper mines.

Japan makes abundant use of water power, which is of greater importance to it than to any other belligerent. The bombing of dams and generator stations thus offers even greater advantages than in enemy-held territories of Europe.

Finally, the most northern of the main islands is Hokkaido which contains almost 25 per cent of all Japanese territory but only a very small population of 3,000,000. Hokkaido is little industrialized and consequently of minor importance except for its coal and timber. The coal mines of Hokkaido have a steadily expanding production and account for one-third of Japan's coal output at present.

Favorable to Air Attack

The Japanese main islands can be invaded best from the Pacific coast along 10,300 miles of shore line compared with only 2,800 miles on the Sea of Japan coasts. The Pacific east coast is relatively flat and most of the plains are located there Strong southeastern winds are favorable to air attacks from the sea during the months of June to October.

An invasion of the northern island of Hokkaido, after the occupation of the Kurile Islands, would bring the Allies into the immediate neighborhood of their objective namely the defeat of Japan on its own islands. These two bases would provide the Allies with better springboards for attacks than all possible other Asiatic and Pacific bases together.

The advantage in distance alone is enormous While the United Nations would have to cover 4,000 miles to reach the Japanese mainland from Hawaii, Attu is not farther than 750 miles from the northern Kurile islands from where it is less than 700 miles to Hokkaido. Finally, it is only 350 miles from southern Hokkaido to Tokyo.

The Kurile Islands form a chain of mountainous, volcanic islands between Hokkaido to Kamchatka and resemble greatly the Aleutians. The most northern island is Paramushiro whence the recent Japanese bombing raids on Attu possibly may have come. The largest island is Etorofu of 100 miles length and 5.2 miles wide. The fjords which cut deeply into these islands are accessible from the northwest. The harbor of Shikotan on Etorofu is protected by a difficult entrance, but other safe anchorages and small valleys are available.

Hidden Bases Built

The southern island of Kumashari which leads directly to Hokkaido is 65 miles long and very narrow. The shores of the Kurile islands are separated by narrow channels from 12 to 25 miles wide, and cover an area of 6,100 square miles. Their most northern and southern islands are very close to Kamchatka and Hokkaido.

These islands have little economic value except that provided by fishing and hunting, but they protect the approaches to Japan and have been equipped with hidden naval and air bases which the Allies must capture first. . . . The Kuriles are less foggy than the Aleutians and favorable weather conditions prevail from September to November, with extremely clear skies and little wind. The population amounts to only a few thousand aborigines, the Ainus. They gave most of the names to these islands like Paramushiro, in the Ainu language para for large, and mushiri for island. The Ainus largely contributed to the settlement of Japan in prehistoric times and represent a strange mixture of Mongolian and Northern European types of the lowest civilization. Their main pride is their dense, black wavy hair and their ability to handle horses.

At the same time as the attack on the Kuriles, Hokkaido must be invaded. Although Russian support from Siberia would facilitate this move, the Allies could be strong enough to organize this attack from Kurile and Pacific bases. The island is of the size of Ireland and resembles New England in physical aspects. The island is rich in coal and its resources are estimated at 150,000,000,000 tons. Much of its mining development was the result of the efforts of the American geologist, B. S. Lyman, who lived there 70 years ago.

Island Conditions

The Japanese dislike its cold climate. The cold season with heavy snows lasts for six months, during which period the west coast remains icebound. The Pacific east coast and the northern tip of the island with the Strait to Kamchatka remain ice-free throughout the year.

The main port is Hakodate in the south, near the narrow Strait leading to Honshu Island. On the northeast coast lies the harbor of Kushiro which is the leading Japanese center for sulphur shipments from near-by mines.

Hokkaido is mountainous and covered with forests and its Pacific coast offers better communications than the interior. Thus the Japanese would not profit from the advantage of interior lines. Most of the coal is shipped from Otaru on the west coast directly from the Ishikari valley.

The drive to Tokyo from the north can be started and carried out without Russian assistance. In fact, neither Kamchatka nor Russian Sakhalin could play as important role for such operations because of lack of sufficiently big naval bases and the icebound and foggy nature of the Okhotsk Sea.

Kamchtka is icebound except on its southern tip while Sakhalm has 250 rainy days and fog in the year In their assault the Allies can follow the warm Japanese current which keeps open the United States Northern Pacific bases throughout the year. From the Northern Kuriles, Tokyo can be reached quickly in a flight of a few hours.

The occupation of the Kuriles and Hokkaido would supply the Allies with the close naval and air bases which are necessary to a final assault on the Japanese islands.

Australian Prelates In Joint Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 2—The seriousness with which postwar reconstruction problems are regarded here has brought about unusual joint action by Anglican and Roman Catholic leaders. In a joint 3,000-word statement issued by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Sydney, respectively, there is detailed what the Archbishops consider to be a Christian's duties toward one another and toward the state. It condemns Naziism, Fascism, Communism, and any organization formed for the exclusive interests of a single group, whether "capitalists" or "workers."

After declaring that man's first and fundamental relation is to God, his creator, the statement adds, subject to this first and fundamental relationship, two other relationships—his relation to others as a member of a family and his relation to others as a member of the state.

The consequences which the Archbishops believe follow inevitably are that the state has a duty to its citizens to maintain and develop conditions necessary for the full realization of their physical, intellectual, and moral life as individuals and particularly as members of family groups. In addition, the state must assist citizens to a religious background as part of their education and guarantee them religious freedom subject only to the requirements of public order.

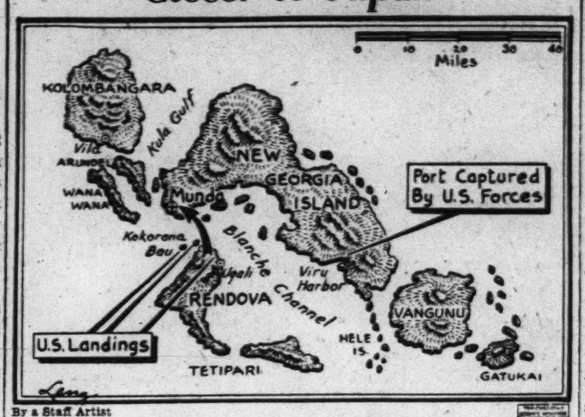
The state must guarantee standards of individual and family security through a policy of full employment and the development of social services and must preserve the freedom to seek alteration of existing laws through constitutional channels.

The statement also declares the state must safeguard man's natural right to private property conditionally on the rights and welfare of others.

The citizen's duty for the state is set forth as aid in securing honest and efficient government, obedience to constituted authority, and acquisition of a general knowledge of the trend of legislation and administration.

Because the Archbishops believe Fascism, Naziism, and Communism ignore or override these things, they condemn them.

Closer to Japan



By a Staff Artist

Victory in the Solomons

This closeup map of Rendova and New Georgia islands shows where American land forces have established bridgeheads after scoring a notable air and sea victory in which 123 Japanese planes were downed in two days. Arrow indicates how United States land batteries are shelling the Japanese of Munda on New Georgia.

Full Employment After War Charted at Parley in Britain

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—Proposals for organization of British industry for full employment after the war are outlined in a report published here this week by a nonpartisan group of big-business men, trade unionists, economists, and politicians who have been thrashing out the knotty problems of state control versus private enterprise at Nuffield College, Oxford.

The aim of this group is to secure for Britain "full employment at a high and rising standard of living." Their main proposals are:

1. State control of public-utility industries, including probably coal mining;
2. Public industrial boards to direct other major industries;
3. Trade associations subject to public scrutiny to regulate all other industries.

Agreement on Goal

The Chief significance, however, or the Nuffield College report is its indication of the extent to which employers, employees, economists, and natural scientific specialists in Britain already are getting together and agreing in some measure on the most important single aspect of postwar reconstruction—the vital need for full employment.

Spokesmen of the British Government like the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, and independent economic experts like Sir William Beveridge are increasingly agreed that full employment is the key to future world economic stability.

Sir William is in the United States now examining the international aspect of full employment. He has reached the conclusion each country can evolve its own social-security system, but full employment, on which national social security ultimately must depend, can be resolved only on an international basis.

Britain in Vanguard

But as the first step to an international business policy, a measure of agreement among various interests in different countries is necessary. Britain now is in the vanguard in trying to get the industrial front at home speaking with a united representative voice in readiness for world reconstruction conferences.

Both in practice—through the medium of wartime joint production committees—and in theory—as worked out at conference tables and on a political platform—British capital, labor, and technical experts are moving closer toward a common outlook.

The Nuffield College report suggests notable progress. Its signatories are progressive in outlook. Indeed, Nuffield College was expressly designed for business development of the kind here envisaged.

Britain's Ford

Lord Nuffield, formerly William Morris, is Britain's biggest automobile magnate. He started making bicycles amid Oxford's historic church spires. He became the British counterpart of Henry Ford and since has devoted a large part of his fortune to furthering the interests of his workers.

9mong signatories of the report just issued are magnates of the artificial silk and cotton trades, Samuel Courtauld and W. H. Coates; a leader in chemical industries, Lord Melchett, and one of the biggest chocolate manufacturers, Paul S. Cadbury, member of a Quaker family which for years has led social-progress experiments in Birmingham.

These big-business men now confirm their striking readiness to work in accord with trade unionists, liberal politicians, and progressive economists for a reversal of much current industrial thinking—notably in a quest for substitution of expansionism in place of the restrictionism which they contend dominated the world between the two wars.

Three Conditions

They see three conditions essential for full employment:

First, extensive Government powers to prevent cyclical fluctuations in economic activity;

Second, permanent adoption of machinery on lines that have been improvised during the war for close co-operation among managers, employees, technical experts, and natural scientists;

Third, promotion of the highest possible industrial efficiency by enlisting the good will of all sections of the producers to a chief maximum of production at minimum real cost.

The Nuffield College report calls for public supervision of all industry, not only in the interests of consumers, but also of producers, since it contends that to work well, employees need positive evidence that the tasks allotted them are being squared with public requirements.

Signatories of the report consider it largely Parliament's responsibility to find a way to achieve this without "badgering those who are responsible for the conduct of industry."

Solomons Battle Held Test Of Island-to-Island Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The big push in the Southwest Pacific is regarded in military circles here as a major test of the island-to-island technique for reaching Tokyo.

As Allied and American troops close in on Munda and Salamaua and bombers blast Japanese island air bases on a 1,000-mile front, the view in informed quarters is that the drive is one which will determine, by its speed and success or its creep and casualties, whether or not Japan's fortress empire can be breached from the South and Tokyo can be reached via the chain of unsinkable island aircraft carriers stretching north from Australia and Guadalcanal.

If the campaign moves rapidly from island to island, from Rendova to Munda and on to Bougainville, and if Japan's New Guinea strongholds can be erased or neutralized speedily, then those who have held that the island-hopping strategy would be a series of delays and disastrous expense will see their argument shattered. Then the island-by-island technique can be repeated further northward, and repeated again, until Japan's homeland comes into view.

Review of Strategy

If, however, the campaign bogs down into another Guadalcanal, but on a larger scale, a major revision of Pacific strategy will be in order. Then the Burma campaign, reportedly scheduled to start with the close of the rainy season and designed to reach Japan through China, will take on additional importance as the chief feasible way of attacking Nippon short of a declaration of war by Soviet Russia.

Simultaneously, the present campaign is regarded as the actual beginning of a major testing and probing which will determine just how firmly garrisoned and bulwarked are the outer defenses of Japan's newly won empire, just how effectively Japan has made use of the 11-month respite between the first American descent into the Solomons last August and the present—and just when Japan will feel compelled to throw in its fleet to halt the Allied march of reconquest.

Decisive Japanese defeats in the air over Guadalcanal recently and now around Munda may indicate, it is held, that the Japanese air attack has lost its "sting." But the stubborn ground forces have yet to be reckoned with. Thus far the drive has met with little opposition, there having been relatively few Japanese on Rendova and the Trobriands. But the Central and Northern Solomons contain upward of 30,000 Japanese troops and the Salamaua-Lae area of New Guinea another 30,000 to 40,000, according to Washington estimates.

Washington is watching, in particular, for the violent enemy reaction which Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and others have predicted. Perhaps 38,000 additional troops garrison Rabaul and airfield and dispositions throughout the area beyond the reach of any but the heavy American bombers have been vastly strengthened in recent months. How will the drive go when and if it strikes major forces and air power summoned from these resources?

The Allied High Command knows that there is no "soft underbelly" to the Japanese Empire. The Nipponese defense and reaction to this first large penetration of Japan's well-established outer defenses will be, it is held, a gauge to what may be expected when the inner ring of the Nipponese bastion ranging from Truk through the Netherlands East Indies to Indo-China is reached.

Simultaneously, it will be a clue to the length of the war against Japan. The ferocity of Japanese resistance, and more than that, the efficiency of Japanese strategy and equipment now that it is battling the Allied "Big Team" will help to determine whether Japan can fight months and years after Germany is defeated or whether it will be something approximating a "pushover."

In some quarters, it is held that if the Japanese are cleared out of Munda by the end of July, that will be doing well. There is no possibility of forcing an island held by fanatical Nipponese to surrender by aerial bombardment alone as was the case with Italian Pantelleria. Fortunately, the advance was begun at the start of the season of good weather, so the main item contributing to speedy conquest, air superiority, can be maintained and strengthened as the campaign advances.

Air Power Essential

The objectives of attack in the big push already indicate the importance of air power in the struggle against Japan, it is stressed. The United States proved by its earlier advance from Guadalcanal northward and from Dutch Harbor westward that it knows how to use island air bases as well as do the Japanese.

The aim now is to reverse the direction of the famous "Bougainville-Shortland" Japanese air express which in months past bombed Guadalcanal regularly, and to set up an air attack running northward through the Solomons which will bring not only Bougainville but Rabaul within the reach, not merely of heavy bombers, but of the medium Mitchells and Marauders and eventually of fighter planes. The taking of Woodlark and Kiriwina off New Guinea, low-lying islands suitable for air bases, provides the other half of the aerial "V" directed at Rabaul.

The island-to-island strategy, beginning with an advance "up the ladder of the Solomons" is by no means popular today with all members of the Allied High Command. Nevertheless while general attention was turned in recent months to the Mediterranean and Aleutians operations, supplies for a major campaign have been steadily built up in the South Pacific. If a steady and heavy flow of supplies can be poured into the area and sluiced to the advancing forces, anticipated delays in the island-hopping technique may be routed.

Stephan Gets Commutation Of Sentence

MILAN, Mich., July 2 (AP)—Plucked back from the gallows' shadow seven hours before he was to have been hanged as a traitor, German-born Max Stephan kissed the hands of his lawyer and jailer, wept and shouted for joy until he collapsed—and today looked forward to some future Presidential commutation restoring his freedom.

President Roosevelt spared him. The Chief Executive commuted to a life term the capital sentence which had been pronounced upon the one-time German Army sergeant. The order declared "the President hopes that no one of his successors will commute that sentence," but to Stephan the words were cause for wild rejoicing.

In Detroit, Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle had "nothing to say" about the President's assertion that the capital sentence he thrice had pronounced upon Stephan "was too severe" and "did not sufficiently take into account the statute which provides for the different qualities of treason."

The White House statement said President Roosevelt considered Stephan's crime of harboring and assisting an escaped German prisoner of war was less serious than the crime for which six German saboteurs were sentenced to execution in Washington, while of two companions one was sentenced to life in prison, the other to 30 years at hard labor.

"There is no question in the President's mind that Stephan was, and probably is, pro-German or pro-Nazi," the White House said.

Seeking the capital penalty for Stephan as the first person in the nation to be executed in a Federal prosecution for treason, the prosecution had called him a dangerous foe of our Government whose "American restaurant" was a German-American Bund headquarters.

It made much of the fact that Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug, captured member of a German bomber crew, knew where to go for haven after he had escaped from a detention camp at Bowmanville, Ontario, and that after Stephan gave him refuge and money, Krug engaged in espionage activities as he made his way to San Antonio, Texas, where he was recaptured.

Old-Record Drive To Be Nation-Wide

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—A nation-wide drive to collect a major part of the nation's estimated 200,000,000 old records for conversion into brand new discs to entertain American servicemen in foreign lands will get under way tomorrow.

Sponsoring the drive is an organization known as Records for Our Fighting Men, Inc., composed of 100 radio and musical artists, the American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary.

Legion officials here announced 1,500,000 canvassers would endeavor to collect every old record in the nation. The campaign is scheduled to close July 31.

Germany Faces Inflation As Hoarding Curbs Fail

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—Grave warnings that present symptoms of currency inflation may result in serious economic difficulties unless the German population saves more have been uttered recently by a number of official spokesmen, including Walther Funk, Reichsbank President, and Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Reichsminister of Finance.

The Reich's concentration upon war production to the exclusion of all else has produced the usual consequences. An acute shortage of consumption goods with little to buy except food—and that rationed—but simultaneously an abundance of money in circulation has led to an abnormal demand for commodities and a consequent rise in prices which the Government finds itself unable to control.

Such is the situation that a few days ago a well-known economic journalist wrote in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, "the Price Commissioner feels like a Hercules fighting the Lernæan hydra. The dragon 'price' defends itself by all possible means. For every head chopped off, new ones grow, call them what you will—'black market,' withholding goods, barter, deterioration of quality, etc."

Authorities Alarmed

Authorities are becoming increasingly alarmed that Germans are more and more reluctant to lend their money to the Government, but instead are investing in such commodities as are obtainable regardless of price and even are hoarding notes.

Official spokesmen, therefore, have been warning the German people that they must mend their ways. Herr Funk has stated plainly that, first, hoarding of banknotes and valuables must end; second, bartering of goods must cease, since it undermines faith in the value of money, and third, taxation and loans at their present rate cannot pay for the war and therefore there must be much more saving, especially by the middle class. Herr Funk admitted that there had been "a certain saturation of the money market" and roundly condemned as nonsense all talk about money having become "superfluous."

Echo Hitler's Theories

It now is interesting to note that such popular sentiments only echo the theories which Hitler and his advisers were constantly proclaiming when they were building up Germany's enormous prewar armaments program and could pay largely from cancellation of debts owed other countries or by drawing upon Germany's own resources. In earlier years of conquest, other European countries also brought in enormous plunder. Under those conditions, Hitler could appear to the ordinary German to work wonders without money, but now that conditions have changed, his Reichsbank President has to warn the German nation of the fallacy of such theories.

Herr Funk, in his warning against inflation, tried to explain away the increased circulation of banknotes by old arguments such as the enlargement of German territory and similar causes, but "it cannot be denied there is a repletion in the movements of our currency which the Reichsbank is continually keeping under observation and in check."

Count von Krosigk recently warned hoarders when he said, "we shall introduce tax measures against all those people who withhold from the regular money and capital market funds for which they have no use at present."

Far-Reaching Effect

Germany's inability to produce goods for sale also has had a far-reaching effect upon its clients, especially the countries of Southeast Europe. Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, for example, as a result of their deliveries of goods to Germany, have built up enormous credit accounts, since Germany now is unable to deliver goods in exchange. Under such conditions, the Reich has had to agree to a demand by these countries that their credit balances shall be used for settling old debts and the repurchase of their bonds held by German citizens.

In other words, the Reich which formerly could compel these countries to take unsuitable goods in exchange, now must pay in bonds and shares. The obvious result is that German financial control over Southeastern Europe is weakening considerably at a time when the Reich particularly needs foodstuffs and raw materials from those countries.

Such a situation also will not be without its political consequences, especially in strengthening the desire of these countries to refrain from helping Germany with soldiers and arms unless they see some advantage in it for themselves.

Excuse Attempted

Some German economic writers have attempted to excuse Germany's part in all this by explaining that the problem really is that of the establishment of a European price-stability system. "Rates of exchange only can remain stable if price developments in individual countries themselves remain more or less stable," they say.

Price control, they maintain, now has become a problem of the first order which affects continental trade as well as the European currency situation, but naturally they ignore Germany's responsibility for having allowed its plunder and greed to bring about such a situation.

"Confidence and national discipline are the pillars on which our administration and the safety of our savings depend," Herr Funk has declared. But this confidence seems to be declining rapidly so that it will be a tremendous problem for Nazi leaders to restore such confidence and discipline even by their harshest methods when Allied bombings and the threatened second front undermine their confidence in victory.

States Drop Traffic Barriers In Expediting War Cargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—State highway barriers to interstate traffic are falling today like tenpins from the impact of war, a survey by the National Highway Users Conference here indicates. Some states, however, are suspending only "for the duration" their restrictions on the trucks laden with war freight which speed across state boundaries.

When the Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions met in Washington in May, 1942, emphasis was placed on the need for more liberal laws governing motor vehicle sizes and weights and for broader provisions for motor vehicle reciprocity. With 44 Legislatures meeting in regular sessions this year, considerable progress is reported in lopping off outmoded state barriers, the conference reports.

Whereas in 1942 five states were below recommendations for minimum gross truck weight approved by the Public Roads Administration, three of these have now taken remedial action. Alabama has increased gross weight to the formula recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials; South Dakota has raised its minimum requirements from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds and stretched tractor-semi-trailer permissive lengths from 40 to 45 feet. Kentucky's Governor has issued executive orders raising gross weights to 40,000 pounds on certain highways, leaving only Tennessee and Texas to act.

While in peacetime pleasure drivers have strongly objected to the legalizing of oversize "road-hog" trucks or have urged that truck traffic be compelled to construct its own highways, the need for "full speed ahead" for every sort of wartime freight-carrier has induced still other states to grant increases in axle weight and length of truck units and provide other more liberal formulas.

Arkansas, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Carolina have liberalized their laws. Pennsylvania has granted a number of increases, but its alterations are effective only to the end of the legislative sessions following the termination of hostilities. Alabama's increase is limited to six years' duration.

A number of states have adopted the bill drafted by the Office of Defense Transportation in cooperation with the Council of State Governments granting war emergency powers to state Governors to suspend or modify enforcement of any statute impeding the war effort, including laws governing size or weight of motor vehicles. California, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington have adopted this measure with some modifications.

Progress in reciprocity arrangements-between-states in the matter of honoring each others' fees, motor taxes and licenses governing transport of oil, livestock and other cargoes, has been registered in a number of states, the National Highway Users Conference adds.

New Title for Ickes —But Don't Ask Him

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, champion holder of Government titles, granted himself another official designation yesterday—and had to get help in remembering it. Mr. Ickes already holds the titles of Secretary of the Interior, Solid Fuels Administrator, Petroleum Administrator and Co-ordinator of Fisheries, and he had to unveil the new title at a press conference so reporters would know in which role he was speaking.

After futilely thumbing through pockets for the paper on which he'd written it, Mr. Ickes acknowledged he had so many titles he couldn't remember just what the new one was.

A check-up with an aid brought the information it was "Federal Coal Mine Administrator" and covered Mr. Ickes' capacity as emergency Government custodian of coal properties.

Italy to Remain Battleground Even Under Peace, Gayda Says

BERN, Switzerland, July 2 (AP)—Italy's best known journalist and a Fascist Party spokesman, Virginio Gayda, touched directly on talk of a separate speace yesterday with the declaration that it could not save Italy from becoming a world battleground

In an editorial in Il Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda wrote that "an eventual exit of Italy from the war—that is, the conclusion of a separate peace, which would never succeed—would in no way free the Italians from the war, its tragedy and destruction."

Signor Gayda did not directly mention Germany, the Axis partner with troops entrenched in Italian soil, when he declared that in the event of a separate peace the remaining belligerents would continue to fight and Italian soil would be the theater of their battle.

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Eastern Congressmen Urge One 'A'-Card Pleasure Trip

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Eastern Congressmen decided today to ask the Office of Price Administration to let their constituents take one vacation pleasure trip on their "A" gasoline cards this summer.

The OPA's Gasoline Section has estimated such a concession would use up 15,000 more barrels of gasoline a day, but Congressmen from the eastern shortage area said it would actually save gasoline.

The Congressmen, members of a special gasoline investigating committee headed by Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey, met at the Capitol today.

In addition to recommending one vacation trip a car, they:

Heard from Mr. Hartley that Bernard M. Baruch considers the oil situation nearly as critical as food and favors an over-all study, but has been blocked in it by James F. Byrnes, head of the Office of War Mobilization, and Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Canadian System

Wondered why the United States does not have the Canadian rationing system that gives a motorist a basic ration of 120 imperial gallons a year and allows him to use it as he pleases.

Speculated what War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson meant when he told the Committee about 10 days ago that the gasoline situation was about to be solved.

Heard Representative Joseph E. Talbot (R) of Connecticut declare that easterners could have a nice vacation trip if they used the gas "being burned up by snooper-doopers" checking on pleasure drivers.

Heard Representative Thomas G. Burch (D), of Virginia, protest the recent OPA ruling that occupational gasoline must be denied if the car owner lives within one and a half to two miles of his job, or within 30 to 40 minutes walking distance.

"A worker who stands all day cannot walk two miles to work each way and be in any shape to have a victory garden or do anything at night," Mr. Burch contended.

Today's meeting was called by Mr. Hartley, who said his "patience is exhausted" because his plan to have an investigation of the oil situation has been turned down. He reported Mr. Baruch in favor of such a survey, despite Mr. Byrnes' and Mr. Ickes' insistence that they have all the facts they need.

"If they have all the facts, then they are doing a terribly poor job," Mr. Hartley told his colleagues.

Several members said the Committee should recommend to the OPA the Canadian system under which each motorist is given a yearly basic ration of gasoline to use as he pleases.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts said she thought crude oil shipments to Canada ought to be cut since they seem to have more gas than the Eastern United States.

The Chairman read a letter from a New Yorker, protesting that fishing guides on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River were getting plenty of gasoline while those on the American side had none. Also, he pointed out, that an American tourist who once gets into Canada can get 15 imperial gallons for vacation driving which is "more than we get here in 10 weeks."

OPA "Guessing Game"

Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York described the OPA's system of gas rationing as a "guessing game," adding that in his opinion the system is "dead wrong."

Mr. Reed said he thought the Committee should "get an act through Congress if the people in charge have no disposition to act."

Representative William J. Miller (D) of Connecticut, told how the OPA had "passed the buck" to the Petroleum Administration for War on the Eastern Congressmen's petition that motorists be allowed one vacation trip on "A" coupons.

The Committee agreed to take the matter up again with Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown and assure him that the 15,000 extra barrels of gasoline a day would not be used since vacationists, once they arrived at their destination, would not be using as much gasoline as at home.

Filing of Intentions

Under the proposal, each vacationist would have to report the dates of his vacation trip to his local OPA office in advance.

The present pleasure driving ban was ordered because more "A," "B," and 'C" coupons were issued by the OPA than the PAW can fill out of present East Coast gasoline supplies.

The Committee also moved to secure from the OPA an increase in the price of crude petroleum as a stimulant to production. Mr. Hartley told the committee that a 35-cent-a-barrel increase in price recommended by Mr. Ickes "was denied by the OPA because it would enable striking coal miners to have a case in their demand for higher wages."

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Washington Workers Must Ignore Heat

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Government agencies got instructions yesterday to end the long-time practice of shutting up shop and releasing employees in the early afternoon when a particularly hot day comes along.

"Since Federal employees have a wartime job to do," the Council of Personnel Administration said, "the policy of the Federal Government should be to continue work as fully as possible through the hot days of the summer. Of course, this general policy should take into account exceptionally hot workplaces, on the one hand, and individuals with temporary or chronic health defects, on the other. There is a place for executive discretion."

It added the observation that while summer weather in Washington frequently is uncomfortable, it does not "equal in severity tropical conditions in many parts of the world in which our troops are fighting and working continuously for many days without relief."

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WMC Listing Protested In Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2—The two major divisions of labor in Rhode Island protested this week when a new listing by the War Manpower Commission at Washington retained the Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket areas in the Group II manpower classification. Industries in Group II areas are forbidden to accept new contracts and are permitted to renew current contracts only if the renewal requires no additional workers.

The new listing this week revived protests heard in May when the Rhode Island cities first were moved from Group III to Group II.

Delegates of the C. I. O. State Council of Rhode Island, meeting this week, unanimously approved a plan to send a labor-management committee to Washington to protest to War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt against placing the Providence-Pawtucket-Woonsocket area in Group II.

The Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor also approved a resolution demanding an explanation from the Manpower Commission on the classification for this area.

Labor leaders and a number of businessmen, too, have insisted there is no acute labor shortage in Rhode Island. Accurate figures on the situation are difficult to obtain because of the rapid turnover of labor at some of the larger projects in the State—particularly the shipyard in Providence and Navy construction projects at Quonset and Davisville.

Newport, R. I., a booming community since Pearl Harbor, has been listed in Group II since the Manpower Commission adopted the listing system.

The Group II classification applies to "areas of labor stringency, or in which a labor shortage may be anticipated within six months." Group III areas are regions where "a general labor shortage may be anticipated after six months."

Victory Garden

Rhode Island's largest Victory Garden, covering 27 acres at the State College in Kingston, is being tended by professors and students of the agricultural school. The aim is to provide the college larder with sufficient fruits and vegetables to carry it through the fall and winter.

In former years the land was farmed less extensively and most of the crops were sold on the market in season. This year a frozen food plant and a dry storage plant have been installed and the crops will be kept on the spot for serving in the college cafeteria.

The yield this year is expected to give 2,000 bushels of apples, 1200 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of tomatoes and a variety of other fruits and vegetables.

In addition to the gardening enterprise, the State College students and faculty are tending a large dairy herd, 5,000 chickens and 50 hogs. Two hundred and fifty student soldiers who arrived at the college recently for a course of training are being fed now largely with produce from the college's farm.

When the canning season arrives, a large-scale canning program will be directed at the college by Doris E. Tyson, a home economics teacher in the Providence schools who has been retained by the State College to supervise the operation. She will mobilize a staff of co-ed workers from the college student body.

* * *

Park Program

In spite of the heat last Sunday, an estimated 7,000 persons flocked to Roger Williams Park in Providence for the second in the series of Sundays-in-the-Park programs.

* * *

Horses Are Back

The horses, three of them, have returned to Watch Hill. An enterprising liveryman at the resort has acquired two buggies, a surrey and the three animals and is doing a rush business with the summer visitors.

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Food Administrator No. 3

Associated Press

New War Food Chief Confers With Assistant

Taking up the reins as War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones (seated) confers with his principal assistant, Paul Porter, at his office in Washington. Mr. Jones is the third man to move into the Food Administrator's post in four months.

College Education Begins For 150,000 U. S. Soldiers

Full-time "college education" for 150,000 soldiers which may help make some of them officers within a year are being accelerated today on the nation's campuses with 12 New England colleges participating in the Army's Specialized Training Program now in full swing.

Similar to the Navy's college-training program, the khaki brand has just been organized as a potential source of future officers while those who take any part in it will at least find themselves more skilled for more responsible combat assignments as well as for increased rating—and chevrons.

As long ago as last March the Army began reclassifying its fighting men, to tap those with special qualifications and aptitudes for the advanced training.

Requiring all candidates at least to have had the basic training of all inductees, the Army emphasizes that it is giving this advanced training to soldiers, not civilians, that is, not those who have just donned a uniform, according to Lieut. Col. Morton Smith, ASTP director for the First Service Command.

Thus while the Army will benefit indirectly from such mass examinations as that taken in April by high school graduates throughout the country, all after induction will be given the eight to 13 weeks of the rugged "school of the soldier" before embarking on the specialized course.

Requirements

Other requirements for assignment are: A grade of at least 115 in the Army General Classification Test (as compared with 110 for assignment direct to Officer Candidate School in the past); if under 22, the candidate must have had at least a high school education or equivalent; those with more than two years of college must also have had at least one year of college physics, or mathematics, or three college courses in psychology, or must have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

Soldiers who have passed their 22nd birthday must have had at least one year of college but not more than three, unless they have majored in one of the following: Mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, or engineering; or unless they have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

As was stressed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, in setting up the program, it seeks to supplement existing Army schools by maintaining the flow of professionally and technically trained men for Officer Candidate Schools and technical schools of all branches.

While some qualified men may think they can get "into the fight" sooner without such further schooling, all are informed that they must help their country to the best of their abilities, "and the Army needs proficient officers," declared Colonel Smith.

Take the case of Private John Jones, who has been accepted while in the midst of his basic training. On completion he is sent to a Specialized Training Assignment and Reclassification Unit where a selection board finally assigns him to a specific course. He may wait five to 30 days in the STAR unit, until the next opening of an Army Specialized Training Unit.

Seven Terms

The overall program is divided into seven terms of 12 weeks each. The first three make the "basic phase," of nine calendar months. The advanced phase has from one to four 12-week terms, depending upon the course of study. An exception is the medical course, which is longer.

The basic phase covers work that starts at the college freshman level, carrying through the first half of the sophomore level. The advanced phase begins at that point; some work is at the post-graduate level.

Courses, one of which Private Jones will be assigned to, are: engineering, foreign area and languages, natural science, mathematics, personnel psychology, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

If Private Jones's background warrants it, he may be assigned immediately from his STAR unit to the fourth semester, or the start of the advanced phase.

Generally, after each ASTP semester the soldier-student is examined and is recommended for continuation in the program, immediate assignment to Officer Candidate School, assignment to an Army Service (technical) School, or assignment to "other military duty."

Soldiers assigned to the advanced phase retain whatever rank and pay they have earned; those assigned to the basic must enter as privates; those working up to the advanced phase get their first chevron, and there is a movement afoot to get that first stripe at the outset of the basic phase.

No different term of military service is required for ASTP soldiers, since all soldiers are sworn-in "for the duration and six months," explained Colonel Smith, nipping a rumor that it is necessary to sign up for 10 years or so in order to get that "foreign area and language" training.

Degree Credits

Colleges already are announcing that they will give credit towards degrees for much of this ASTP study, while it is possible for a trainee to pursue a complete course in medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine.

Limited-service soldiers may enter the program on a quota basis, while men alterted for overseas duty may not participate.

ASTP is regarded so highly by the Army that it is given priority just behind its Officer Candidate Schools and Aviation Cadet Training.

While in college, Private Jones is under military discipline, except that civilian instructors hold sway in the classroom.

Private Jones in the basic course would have 24 hours of classroom study, divided among mathematics, physics, history, English and geography. Making a total of 59 hours a week, he would also have 24 hours of supervised study, six hours of physical education, and the rest in military training. The latter, while keeping him fresh in the "school of the soldier," also includes some lectures on military history and strategy.

Monday through Friday, Private Jones would respond to reveille at 6:30, breakfast at 7, attend classes or indulge prescribed study from 8 until noon; dine at 12:15, attend classes or study hall from 1:20 until 5:20, sup at 6:30, study from 7:40 to 10 p. m., and respond to taps at 10:30. On Saturday his prescribed day ends at 3:20 p. m., while on Sunday he must attend supper at 6:30 p. m. and round out the evening as if it were during the week.

Similar to the O. C. S. system, trainees are organized into companies or battalions or regiments, with trainees rotating in positions of command, under a permanent commanding officer of each A. S. T. unit.

Units in the First Service Command are: Messachusetts Institute of Technology, advanced engineering; University of New Hampshire, Star and basic; Norwichc, basic; Harvard, area and language, personnel psychology, medical and dental; University of Maine, basic; Boston University, medical, area and language, basic; University of Connecticut, basic; Rhode Island State College, basic; Yale, area and language, basic, and medical; Dartmouth, medical; Tufts, medical and dental; and University of Vermont, medical.

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Navy Course On Aerology Is Announced

War Activities in New England

Aerology, or Navy meteorology, for the first time is being offered in a full course to Navy officer candidates, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced today.

Under the new V-12 college training program, the course leads to commissions as ensigns, who after a brief indoctrination course will be assigned as assistants to the aerological officer at naval air bases, shore stations, and ships at sea.

First of the 23 to enroll was Parker D. Archibald of Linthicum, Md., nephew of Commander Howard T. Orville of the Aerology Section of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, sponsor of the course, and son of Maj. E. P. Archibald.

Frigate Bridgeport

Mrs. Thomas F. Rogers, mother of two boys lost with the five Sullivan brothers on the Cruiser Juneau, has been chosen by the City of Bridgeport to christen the frigate Bridgeport when it is launched at Superior, Wis., on July 30. Mrs. Rogers has two other sons in the Navy.

Small Boat Officers

To serve as ships' officers of diesel-powered boats, "small boat officers" are wanted by the Army's Transportation Corps, to command the cargo and passenger-carrying boats in coastal and inter-island service.

Not to be confused with the recent call for "harbor boat officers," the announced requests that those qualified apply by writing to the Officer Procurement Branch of the First Service Command, 80 Federal Street, Boston 10.

Masters and mates must have a knowledge of navigation and recent experience in operation of ships 50 feet in length or larger. Engineers must have a thorough knowledge of the operation of ships' machinery.

With a maximum age of 50, applicants should have a high-school education, and a commercial license is desirable, but might be waived for men with exceptional experience. Limited-service men are acceptable provided they can qualify for overseas service.

Clarifies Deferment

In the Selective Service classification of 4F, registrants with physical or other disability are lumped together and eliminate "the very definite stigma" that would attach to those segregated for reasons other than physical, according to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director.

In a statement made public here, General Hershey explained that President Roosevelt's special committee supervising draft regulations "was aware of the relative inadvisability of defining separate classes to include registrants unfit for military service for reasons other than physical disability, realizing the very real stigma that would attach to such classes, and concluding that no group of registrants, whatever the basic cause for their unacceptability for military service should be exclusively set apart so that the attention of the public would be focused upon the causes for such classification.

"Obviously," continued the General, "such action would have made vastly more difficult the rehabilitation of many registrants, whose improved adjustment to a point where they could again assume a normal place in our society is an objective that is universally desired."

World-Commitment Resolve To Be Pushed in U. S. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Sponsors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution for postwar American world commitment served notice on the Senate today that they will demand action this fall.

At the same time, a new proposal for placing Congress on record as to its war aims and postwar collaboration was proposed today by Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Wallace White (R) of Maine.

They introduced a resolution, calling for House concurrence which would stress that it was an expression of the current Seventy-eighth Congress.

Text of the resolution:

Resolution for Senate

"Resolved: By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that this Congress favors

"1. The prosecution of the war to conclusive victory.

"2. The participation by the United States in postwar co-operation between sovereign nations to prevent, by any necessary means, the recurrence of military aggression and to establish permanent peace with justice in a free world.

3. The present examination of these aims, so far as consistent with the united war effort, and their ultimate achievement by due constitutional process and with faithful recognition of American responsibilities and American interests."

Meanwhile, senators continued their fight for the earlier resolution.

Early Action Planned

"It is our purpose today," Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, told the Senate, "that a month after the Senate reconvenes following the recess this summer, about mid-October, we intend to press for action on this subject by the Foreign Relations Committee and by the Senate."

Senate Resolution 114 was introduced nearly four months ago and has been referred to a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Opponents declare it has been "bottled up."

The announcement today was an open declaration that sponsors intend to carry the fight into the open.

Sponsors besides Senator Ball are Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico. With the exception of Senator Hatch, they were all on hand today.

Delay Termed Fatal

"Too long delay can be as fatal on this issue as too hasty action. The peace also can be lost because of too little and too late," Mr. Ball declared.

The resolution, sponsors explained, is an effort to unite the United States on two postwar world objectives, to establish machinery for settlement of disputes between nations, and to establish a United Nations military force to be used to stop any future attempts at military aggression.

In his statement, Mr. Ball said in part:

"All of us recognize the all-important role which the Senate plays in determining American foreign policy under our Constitution. The people of America realize it, and they are looking to the Senate for some indication as to what its position on this issue is now and is likely to be when a peace treaty is presented here for ratification.

"Next to winning the war itself, there is no more important task facing the United States today than doing all we can as a nation to make the peace after this war a permanent peace.

"I do not believe there is any controversy in America or in this Senate over whether the United States should and will collaborate to maintain peace after this war. We are unanimous on the objective. Our differences arise over the methods and machinery of our collaboration, over the question as to just what kind of postwar program the United States, with its great influence and power, should support.

"There is only one body that can furnish the answers. That body is the United States Senate.

"There are many reasons why a full and free debate on this entire subject in the Senate is needed and would be helpful. I would like to mention only one.

Handicap for President

"The President conducts all negotiations with foreign powers. He certainly is preparing now, and may, if fortune favors our cause, have to proceed soon to negotiate some sort of peace settlement in Europe. Any settlement that he negotiates will have to be submitted to this Senate. Yet today, the President has not the slightest indication of the degree of American participation in peace-maintenance machinery the Senate might approve. If today he had to enter such negotiations, he would do so under a fearful handicap, operating always under the nagging fear that while he might propose or accept certain lines of action, the Senate might refuse to ratify. That fear also would operate on our Allies in such negotiations, inevitably leading them to give less weight to American suggestions than they otherwise would.

"The most tragic thing that could happen after this war would be for the President to collaborate in working out a peace settlement which this Senate subsequently refused to ratify. Nothing would deal such a blow to the hopes of all mankind, and nothing would be more likely to set the stage for World War No. III.

"We in this Senate owe it to the people, to future generations, and above all we owe it to our gallant fighting men to make clear to the Executive, to our own people, and to the world the general direction in which we believe international machinery to maintain peace should proceed and how far we are willing to proceed in that direction."

All-Enlisted Club Members Told to 'Hang Rank Outside'

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, June 22 (Delayed) (AP)—The sign on the door of what is believed to be the first all-enlisted men's club in the South Pacific says:

"Hang your rank here—it's no good inside."

Perched atop a hill amid a broad expanse of tropical scenery, with the sea in the background, the clubhouse is an attractive structure which would do credit to expert carpenters.

It was built by enterprising enlisted men and non-commissioned officers of a Flying Fortress unit, many of whom flew on bombing missions by night, worked on the club by day. Ground crew members tended their B-17's by day and took up hammer and saw in the evenings.

Members said there were other clubs in this area for non-commissioned officers or for enlisted men only, but this was the first noncombs and enlisted men together. Opening ceremonies were held last night.

Master Sergeant Lyton P. Bacon of Pembroke, Ga., is President. Other officers include:

Staff Sergeant Edward W. Hagar, Boston, Mass., Secretary; Staff Sergeant Frank S. Murray, Lynn, Mass., treasurer.

The Club Committee includes Staff Sergeant Reginald E. Tatro Enosburg Falls, Vt.; Staff Sergeant Lonnie E. Martine, Bessemer, La, and Sergeant Charles M. Kelly, Sherman Station, Maine.

Mere 'Hope' of Punishing Axis Arouses Concern of Victims

Continued from Page 1

these districts, each person received but two boiled potatoes per day, and those surviving this diet were sent to the notorious Zemun Camp used for systematic massacre of Belgrade Jews.

Eyewitness reports reveal Serb-owned land in a very large area west of Belgrade totally untilled, since there is no longer any population there. The Serbian population of this region was officially enumerated before the war at many hundred of thousands.

Food conditons are desperate. In the good year of 1936 Serbia produced 24,300,000 metric quintals of cereals. In 1939, production was 19,200,000, but in 1942 it was only 5,200,000 metric quintals, or only 27 per cent of average production.

Meanwhile, the Nazis have requisitioned from each district on the basis of the 1936 output. In many cases this meant taking every kernel produced by the farmer, and asserting that he still owed an additional amount which was made up by seizure of his meager home belongings.

At first, when these requisitions were much greater than the Nazis had promised the puppet government of Milan, Neditch would be the limit of seizures, the Government showed a streak of independence and resigned. When Mr. Neditch explained the reason for his resignation to the German Chief of Staff, the latter replied that he was under no obligation to keep his word to the Yugoslavs where Germany and the Führer were concerned.

These reports are coincidental with confirmation of the Berlin report that Axis troops have just scored a major victory over partisan guerrillas in an area north of the Albanian border.

It is now known that the Nazi report was not just one of Dr. Goebbels' foundationless morale boosters and that the defeat was a serious one for the Yugoslavs.

It is emphatically denied, however, that the setback was decisive, since large numbers of Partisans escaped Axis encirclement, and since only one detachment of troops under Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch was involved in the affair.

There is no doubt here but that Yugoslav resistance will continue as before and that the Allies can count on major assistance in Yugoslavia in event of Balkan invasion.

Mutual Cancels Remote Bands

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The Mutual Broadcasting System last night cancelled the transmission of remote pickup orchestras over its network as the result of a dispute between the American Federation of Musicians [American Federation of Labor] and an affiliated station, WSAY of Rochester, N. Y.

The music of Vincent Lopez' Orchestra, first remote pickup scheduled to be heard over more than half of Mutual's 212 stations at 8:30 p. m., E. W. T., was radiocast only locally over Station WOR as the result of the cancellation, a studio source said.

Dolph Opfinger, program director of MBS, said that James C. Petrillo, President of the A. F. of M., had threatened to withdraw all remote dance bands, effective at 6 p. m., E. W. T., in protest against the maintenance of a band by WSAY which has fewer than the five members union rules require.

Mr. Opfinger pointed out that the strike would not mean that Mutual's 212 stations would be without music. Bands sustained by stations will fill in, he explained.

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Pickets Set At 'Captive' Coal Mines

PITTSBURGH, July 2 (AP)—Sporadic picketing of steel-company-owned "captive" mines in Southwestern Pennsylvania continued today, the twelfth day of a strike in which approximately 100,000 of the nation's 521,000 coal miners remained idle.

Reports from the vast fields indicated a net gain of more than 30,000 workers in the pits yesterday, about 15,000 of them in the anthracite area where 30,000 still were out.

Western Pennsylvania reported 47,2000 out, Alabama 17,500, Virginia 2,500, Arkansas 1,250, and Tennessee 700.

Picketing followed a mass meeting at Brownsville, Pa., on the night of June 29 of miners from a dozen pits which have been closed since June 20. They reiterated determination to stay out and to ask others to join them. Coal operators estimated 2,400 workers did not report to the picketed "captive" mines yesterday, and, 13 steel-company-owned coal mines were inactive.

District presidents of the United Mine Workers predicted the situation would be "greatly clarified" by local meetings next Sunday and that work would be "normal" everywhere by Tuesday.

Whether miners who have returned would forego their annual July 4 holiday was uncertain. B. C. Canon, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association, said the managements were more than willing to operate and expressed the opinion that many mines would work.

Frank Hughes, President of United Mine Workers District 3, at Greensburg, Pa., announced receipt of a telegram from John L. Lewis, International President of the Union, saying:

"Secretary Ickes' Department informed me this afternoon that telegrams are being forwarded to all regional coal managers effective against each coal company instructing mines to work Monday, July 5, with compensation at time and one-half and rate and one-half as required by supplemental agreement.

"Each district should encourage local unions to work on July 5 and take advantage of overtime provision."

No new reduction in steel production was announced, but Hiram G. Batcheller, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board's operations, said in a speech in Pittsburgh last night that the output this week will be 126,000 tons less than last week because of the coal shortage.

Ford Walkout

DETROIT, July 2 (AP)—Production of jeep parts and tank engines at the Lincoln Plant of the Ford Motor Company was halted last night as 1,600 employees walked out in a dispute over a change of working hours, William H. Rooks of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board said.

A Ford spokesman said 1,100 employees on the night shift walked out in a group and were joined later by the remaining workers.

"The employees walked out because the company wanted to change their shift from 3:30 to 11:30 p. m. to 4 to midnight," Mr. Rooks said.

"The President of Local 900 of the United Auto Workers tried in vain to get them to return to work and union committeemen told me they would do everything they could to have the smaller midnight shift on the job."

The company spokesman explained that the change in working hours was decided upon because employees of the night shift sometimes got to the plant early and interferred with the last half hour of the shift that ends at 3:30 p. m. To eliminate this, the 30-minute "dead" period was instituted, he said. The change was scheduled to go into effect June 5.

A Colorado 'Filling Station'

Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

No Use Stamp Is Required Here

This delightful scene on a dude ranch in the cool Colorado Rockies near Denver shows a couple of guests out for a morning ride.

Colorado Resorts Enjoying One of Their Busiest Seasons

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado is enjoying one of its busiest vacation seasons with practically all of the scenic spots doing a peak summer's business. In addition to great numbers of army men stationed in various sections of the State every day sees the arrival of scores of visitors.

The Ute Pass section, west of Colorado Springs, for example, is actually "filled up." Scores of cabins and lodges have had to turn down hundreds of requests.

The vacation business, however, is being operated on a war-footing. Visitors are being requested to swing into the war-tempo and cooperate with the hotels and resort centers in observing the numerous restrictions.

Last Sunday, the world's highest railroad, running to the top of 14,110-foot Pikes Peak, opened for the season. The 51-year-old Manitou and Pikes Peaw Cog Railroad will operate for the benefit of tourists, vacationists, and soldier personnel in the Pikes Peak region.

Chautauqua to Open

"How Can I Help to Win the War?" will be the slogan of the Chautauqua Assembly which will open at Chautauqua, N. Y., on July 4 for its 70th season. With the largest advance enrollment in history courses of study in aeronautics, physical fitness, and other subjects of special interest in wartime will be offered. Plots will be available for Victory Gardens for visitors. Twenty-five scholarships will be given to students from Latin America and other United Nations countries.

Golf at Oyster Harbors

Special tournaments and exhibitions in golf and tennis for war charities will take place during the summer months with national stars in both sports adding to the attraction. Oyster Harbors, as a matter of fact, is a Cape Cod playground that is practically a complete community. Cars are not necessary to reach at least a half a dozen different recreational activities available at the club. Besides golf and tennis there is swimming and boating within a "stone's" throw of the main buildings. The Oyster Harbors Club fleet of Crosby catboats compete in daily informal races. Horseback riding is another feature sport at the club and visitors may hire steeds to suit their riding ability right on the grounds.

Cruising on Saguenay

Canada Steamship Lines Limited vessels have begun their annual summer cruises on the Saguenay. The cruise season will continue through Sept. 17. Offering magnificent scenery the Saguenay cruise has long been popular with both Canadians and Americans. The steamer leaves Montreal at 7:45 in the evening, docks at Quebec the following morning, to leave at 8 a. m. and reach Bagotville at 9:45 that night. Brief halts are made at La Malbaie and Tadoussac. On the return trip, the steamer leaves Bagotville at 7 a. m., docks briefly at Tadoussac and La Malbaie, reaches Quebec at 7 p. m., and leaves immediately for Montreal.

Northfield Season

Located in restful surroundings and offering complete comfort, excellent food, and ample recreational facilities the Northfield at East Northfield, Mass., has swung into the summer season with a host of visitors. One of the features of the Northfield is that it can be reached without the use of the family car. Both train and bus serve the area. The Northfield is open the year round and features all winter sports in addition to golf, tennis, nature trails for hiking, outdoor swimming pools, and numerous other summer recreational activities

Virginia Beach Open

It's business as usual with the sun and water at Virginia Beach. The entire stretch of the beach is free and unrestricted to vacationists for sun and surf bathing during the daylight hours. In accordance with coast defense regulations, however, the sand beach must be vacated after sundown. Golf and horseback remain popular sports, and the golf course of the Princess Anne Country Club and the riding stables at Rosemond are available to visitors. There is no total blackout of the Beach, although dimout rules apply at Virginia Beach, as elsewhere along the Atlantic seaboard.

Food-Subsidy Curb Vetoed By President

Continued from Page 1

istrator of the OPA, declared in a formal statement that without subsidies the OPA faced "an almost insurmountable task. In normal times I might seriously question subsidies but these are not normal times. It's time to quit kidding ourselves. Either we mean to have realistic price control or we don't."

Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas warned the House:

"This Congress looks like an inflationary Congress. We're doing nothing to stop inflation."

The uncertainty over the subsidy policy is apt to continue the so-called cattlemen's "strike" in keeping meat out of the big cities, and even from the armed forces.

The extraordinary situation is presented of an unusual surplus of meat on the ranges and farms, while a scarcity exists in the cities.

This is primarily due, C. M. Elkington, OPA food price executive, said yesterday, to uncertainties over price. Cattlemen are holding back slaughtering hoping that with repeal of subsidies prices will go up, and they will get more for their meat.

Meat for Cities

A rush of meat to the cities in a few weeks is indicated in any event. This is because western plains are now seasonally drying out so it will be impossible to keep the herds fed on the ranges much longer than Aug. 7. According to this theory, nature will take care of the "strike."

Congress has sought to limit Federal subsidies to those paid to increase farm production. Even these have been restricted in one respect. Congress made clear that in supplying additional incentives to production these should take the form of price increases.

Summing it all up, recent defiance of the President, by Congress, has weakened his influence. But in general, as the subsidy fight indicates, it has also widened and deepened the breach between the farmers and labor.

It is hardly thought possible here that the farmers can maintain their present advantage on the inflationary spiral, represented by defeat of subsidy roll-backs, without a new upsurge from labor for equalizing treatment.

Davis Offers Aid

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2 (AP)—Chester C. Davis, who quit on June 28 as War Food Administrator after 90 days in that office, said yesterday that he had pledged his aid to Marvin Jones, his successor, and that he was not disposed to quarrel with the President.

"I don't think I should want to get into a war with the President of the United States," he told newspapermen, smiling broadly. "I don't think that would be a very well balanced war."

Then he added seriously:

"The President has a tremendous lot on his hands already and I certainly would not wish to add the least bit to his present burdens. I want to do everything I can to help."

Mr. Davis wrote the President on June 16 that he had decided to resign as War Food Administrator because he had found himself to be lacking in authority to carry out programs for which he was held responsible.

Mr. Davis declined to amplify his statement of June 28 in Washington that during his 90-day tenure as War Food Administrator he had been "unable to get at the nerve center where food policies were made."

Here, for a visit with his son, Chester Davis, Jr., Mr. Davis said the Government would soon announce a 380,000,000-acre goal for 1944 crops, and expressed the view the country would meet the program.

Roosevelt Veto Calls CCC Rider Inflationary .

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Declaring it to be "an inflation bill," which would set the soldier, worker, and unorganized consumer "at war with the farmer," President Roosevelt vetoed today a bill which would extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and also junk the Administration's plan to whittle down food prices by subsidizing processors.

In one of the most acid messages he ever transmitted to Congresss, the Chief Executive said that the measure was not one to continue the CCC but to "hamstring" it.

"It places new and unwarranted restrictions on the use of its funds," he asserted, "and on the powers heretofore given to the Administration to stabilize the cost of living. These restrictions would prevent our giving to farmers the assistance they need in carrying out our new food-production programs. . . . They would make it impossible for us to stop the rising cost of living.

'Food-Shortage' Bill

"As the measure now stands, this is an inflation bill, a high-cost-of-living bill, a food-shortage bill," he said in his veto message to Congress.

In his lengthy and critical message, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had tried to translate a part of the bill "into common-sense English" and frankly did not know what it meant. He said reputable lawyers had advised that one section nullified another.

"No matter how this measure is interpreted," the President said, "it will have a devastating effect upon our economy and our war effort about which I believe the Congress and the American people ought clearly to be warned."

He put his warning into three parts:

1. "This bill blacks out the program to reduce the cost of living. . . . It completely outlaws the recent reductions in the price of meat and butter which we instituted in order to help get the cost of living back down from the height to which it has risen in recent months.

"By ths measure, the Congress will compel every housewife to pay five cents a pound more for every piece of butter that goes on her table, and to pay higher prices for every pork chop, every ounce of beef, every slice of ham or bacon which goes to feed her family.

2. "This measure will make it virtually impossible to institute any additional measures to reduce the cost of living or even to hold the line.

3. "The bill denies to the Executive any power to purchase farm products for resale at a loss or to make incentive payments to obtain increased production of foodstuffs without the approval of the Congress. I do not believe that the Congress has had an opportunity to know or to consider how seriously it may cripple our entire food program."

Mr. Roosevelt contended that the legislation would virtually nullify the Economic Stabilization Act of last October since, he said, the cost of living cannot be stabilized effectively by the Government if the cost of necessary foods cannot be stabilized.

New Shackles Seen

By this bill, he said, Congress would "put new shackles on those whose duty it is to fight inflation," and the fight cannot be won that way, he added.

Returning the bill to a Congress which was discussing the possibility of overriding his veto, the President said the measure would become law only over his "strenuous objection and protest."

Unless Congress leaves with the executive branch of the Government the means of seeing that additional increases in producers' prices do not boost the cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "the Executive branchc cannot accept responsibility for holding the wage line or for stopping the inflationary spiral." He said his hands must be left reasonably free to hold it.

In an appeal for greater harmony, the Chief Executive said that Congress and the executive must work together as a team in "saving our free economy."

Resolve Hoped For

He expressed a hope that if the legislators could not agree before a summer recess on legislation eliminating what he called the serious defects in the CCC bill, they would pass a resolution continuing the agency and increasing its borrowing power until they could draft another measure.

The bill would have continued for two years the CCC, whose main function is lending funds to producers to finance marketing of agricultural commodities. The ban on price-reducing subsidies was written into it.

While he defended firmly the subsidy plan, Mr. Roosevelt conceded that stabilization could not be achieved through subsidies alone, without strong price and wage policies, adequate fiscal measures, and positive programs to assure that adequate supplies of essentials at legitimate prices will be available in the ligitimate markets.

British Work Cited

But he said the experiences of such countries as Canada and England demonstrated that limited subsidies "can and must be effectively used as a key weapon to control inflation."

Mr. Roosevelt said failure to stabilize the cost of living would lead to increasing demands from workers for a d rastic modification of the Little Steel wage formula.

If a 10 per cent increase in wages should be the consequence, he said, the general level of prices would go up at least 4½ per cent and boost annual war costs about $4,500,000,000. The increased cost of living would cost consumers at least $4,000,000,000 a year, he asserted.

If wages go up and add to excess purchasing power, he said, an enlarged inflationary gap would make the task of absorbing the added buying power by higher taxes and compulsory savings unmanageable. And persons with meager wages and smalled fixed incomes, "would be ground below the margin of fair subsistence."

Kearny Shipyards Top Own Records

KEARNY, N. J., July 2 (AP)—Speed records in the construction of destroyers, destroyer escorts, troopships for the Army Transport Command, C-2 cargo ships and C-2's converted to naval auxiliaries are held by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock yards, the company President, L. H. Korndorff, said in a mid-year statement yesterday.

With the completion of the U. S. S. Dashell 170 days after the keel was laid, Mr. Korndorff said, the Kearny yard broke its own record for building large destroyers. He claimed the record for light destroyers, 137 days for the U. S. S. Thorn.

The average construction time for C-2 ships was 82 days.

Destroyer escorts have been launched, the reports said, on the average of one a week since early spring.

Journalistic Fraternity Announces '42 Awards

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Two staff members of the Chicago Daily Times were among winners of Sigma Delta Chi's 1942 journalism awards, national headquarters of the professional journalistic fraternity announced today.

Jacob Burck of the Times was winner in the editorial cartooning division and Keith Wheeler in foreign correspondence.

Other winners were Alexander Kendrick, Philadelphia Inquirer, editorial writing; Fulton Lewis Jr., Mutual Broadcasting System, radio newswriting; Jack Vincent, International News Service, reporting, and Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, writers of "Washington Merry-Go-Round," Washington correspondence.

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KENNETH W. BAKER, Mgr.

The Home Forum

God's Call

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN WRITER, discussing the significance of common words in our daily speech, cites the word "calling," and, among other things, points out the pleasure and inspiration to be gained from remembering that it is God who calls each of us to follow in the path of his daily affairs.

Throughout the Scriptures, examples abound of those who have heard the call of God. The fact that the call was heard by Abraham, Jacob, Gideon, Samuel, Paul, and others indicates not only that God, divine Love, holds all in His keeping, but also that He is the divine intelligence, or Mind, whose government and direction of the universe are always for the blessing of His children, for their larger opportunity of service and their upward progress.

It is noticeable in the many examples of God calling His children that all have one quality in common, a quality well illustrated by Isaiah (42:6, 7) when he writes, **"I the Lord have called thee in righteousness, and will hold thine hand, and will keep thee, and give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the Gentiles; to open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house."** The call of God is always "in righteousness." It is always away from the material and up to the spiritual, for He is the divine Principle of righteousness, and thus His call to us is always to seek progress upward and Spiritward.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in her work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 303), **"The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man."** She herself always sought to hear the divine voice directing her to still higher service in the realm of Truth. In her poem, "Feed My Sheep," she writes (Poems, p. 14):

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

To be called of God means an appeal to each one to let go his tenacious beliefs in materiality and to become alert to spiritual values. In proportion to our listening and obedient following, will spiritual understanding unfold in consciousness, enabling us to overcome sin, sickness, lack, sorrow, and fear.

The revelation of Christian Science is the call for men and women to return in thought to the fundamental teaching that God is good; that He is All; and that, in spite of the evidence of the material senses, all His creation is good; that God, good, is all-powerful, ever present, and all-wise.

* * *

Based upon this unshakable Scriptural foundation is the teaching that man is not a separate entity, not a wayfarer in the desert of materialism, with its disappointments and limitations, but the son of God. Christian Science points out that because man is the son of God, who is Spirit, Mind, man must be spiritual. Man, therefore, is not made up of brain or brawn, but is the image and likeness—the reflection—of infinite Spirit. Thus, what God is, man is also by reflection. His possibilities in the realm of reflection, therefore, are limitless. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, after exhorting his hearers more fully to reflect the qualities of God, said (Matthew 5:48), **"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."**

Because man is the reflection of God, spiritual and perfect, the discordant beliefs of sin and sickness cannot enslave him. The Way-shower healed the sick, raised the dead, and comforted the suffering through his understanding that only the things which God has made are real, while the things pertaining to matter or error have no actuality, since God, Truth, has not made them.

God's call to higher service should never be cause for fear. As we take each forward step in the line of duty, let us do it joyfully, as in the presence of God, good, remembering always Isaiah's words (43:1), **"Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

By Courtesy of the Musum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, WILLIAMSBURG": *A Painting by Charles Sheeler*

CHARLES SHEELER, eminent painter of many phases of American life, has long been absorbed in the study of our provincial architecture. His chief interests have perhaps been Shaker houses, barns, and interiors, and the sturdy farms and barns of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The simple, sound, and, above all, functional design of these wholly American forms of architecture appeal to the artist's innate sense of simplicity and love of line and form. Painting them with meticulous care and understanding, he has transcribed on canvas the exact spirit and feeling in which this architecture was conceived and produced.

In this canvas, however, Mr. Sheeler has turned to a somewhat more elaborate and elegant American architecture. This is one of a number of Williamsburg subjects executed by the artist—a group which includes important historical buildings as well as charming interiors of old-fashioned kitchens. "The Governor's Palace" is depicted realistically, solidly, and in great detail. Yet there is a grace about the painting for all its painstaking realism.

No painter in America has identified himself with or devoted himself so completely to transcribing and interpreting the American scene, particularly in architecture and industry. Indeed, Mr. Sheeler is the foremost portrayer of the American industrial scene, among the best known of his industrial subjects being the great Ford plant at River Rouge. His art is wholly American, for it draws on essentially American forms and on aspects of our life. One calls to mind Edward Hopper and Charles Burchfield as painters of America's architectural heritage, but both are more limited and more interested in the picturesque manifestations than in the simple native forms; and neither one has Mr. Sheeler's keen, single-minded preoccupation.

B. T.

She's Still Ahead of Us

OVER A HUNDRED years ago, a young Englishwoman, named Harriet Martineau, took ship from England to America in one of the luxurious Liverpool packets. It was 1834, four years before the first steam voyage to the United States. She stayed here two years. She traveled up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by steamboat. She stage-coached it over the Alleghenies and rode on the Erie Canal packets and the Great Lakes' steamers. She talked with Presidents and senators and clergymen, with pro-slavery advocates and Abolitionists. She observed and she thought about what she observed. After she got back to England, she wrote two good books about the United States.

* * *

She came to America at a time when many Europeans were crossing the ocean to view the new nation in the West and write books about their experiences. Now these books are looking-glasses for us to see ourselves as we were then. Some of those travelers, particularly the English tourists, found fault with the United States because things here were not as they were in England. Harriet Martineau was different. The title she wanted for her book, "Theory and Practice of Society in America," although awkward, reveals her approach. She would first find out what Americans were trying to do. Then she would attempt to discover how well they were doing it. "A self-governing people, who prefers to take human equality for their great common principle, and the golden rule for their political vow"—that's what she found us in intention.

The greatest of our evils was slavery, and Harriet Martineau with her usual perspicacity saw not only the obvious, *Uncle-Tom's-Cabin* abuses, but the deeper and hidden evils. She saw that it debauched both church and press in the South; that it was the source of the economic depression in the South which later was to be the final cause of the Civil War; that it, like our treatment of the American Indian, was profoundly to affect the national character.

* * *

As a writer, Miss Martineau rarely has rhythm, but she has her moments. How beautifully she has impaled that social butterfly, N. P. Willis, on the lancet of her prose! Calling on her in London, "he placed himself in an attitude of infinite ease and whipped his little bright boot with a little bright cane while he ran over the names of all his distinguished country-men and country-women." That "little bright boot" is the stuff that writers are made of. And here is a description of a lyrical moment on the deck of the packet which bore her to America: "Such are the hours when all that one has ever known or thought that is beautiful comes back softly and mysteriously; snatches of old songs, all one's first loves in poetry and in the phantasmagoria of nature." In New Orleans, she remarks on how one can feel heat with the eye. She notes "the intensity of glare and shadow in the streets, and the many evidences that the fear of heat is the prevailing idea of the place."

* * *

Her memoirs are rife with keen insight into men and manners. President Van Buren, who called on her at her hotel in Albany, "questions freely without giving anything in return." "competence" of Americans is a never-[illegible] source of satisfaction to her. The greatest fault of Americans is "their deficiency of moral independence." Her analysis of our public men is interesting, often humorous. Of Vice-President Johnson of Tecumseh fame, she says: "There is no telling how he might look if dressed like other people." Mr. Clay she describes as "the cast-iron man who looks as if he had never been born, and never could be extinguished." She makes us understand, through her own political idealism, the great faith of men like Jefferson and Madison in government of, by, and for the people. A philosophical as well as a practical democrat, she believed that the real advances in the art of human life spring out of the experiences of ordinary men.

* * *

She wrote many memorable things. Apropos of political cynicism, she said: "Of all heart-withering things political scepticism in a republic is one of the most painful," and debilitating, she might have added. She noted the approach of communism. Of the communal principle of the Shaker societies, she says: "Whether any principle can be brought to bear upon any large class of society in the old world, is at present the most important dispute, perhaps, that is agitating society." Her analysis of Father Rapp, of Economy, Pennsylvania, fits Hitler to a T: "Mr. Rapp exercises an unbounded influence over his people. They are prevented from learning any language but German, and are not allowed to converse with strangers. . . . He keeps his people ignorant; and he makes them vain. He preaches to them their own superiority over the rest of the world so incessantly that they fully believe it. And are persuaded that their salvation is in his hands."

* * *

Never has more hung on the capacity of Americans and British to understand each other, for all nations, for all races, to understand one the other, now and in the postwar world. The wars of the nineteenth century brought about the unification of countries. It is to be hoped that the wars of the twentieth century will result in the unification of the world. In the accomplishment of that, we all can learn from this young woman who combined vision with courage and commonsense. The world hasn't caught up with her yet.

HORACE REYNOLDS

A Ducal Home Coming

WHEN LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL brought home his American bride, it was not a fashionable event alone. A page in contemporary British history was turned.

The young couple first visited Blenheim, which, under the patriarchal rule of His Grace George Charles, Seventh Duke of Marlborough, and under the considerably more rigid regime of Her Grace, the Duchess Frances Anne, was a silent and rather secluded monument of British tradition and history; its gates were not yet open to streams of sight-seers.

Blenheim Palace is an Italian castle, surrounded by an English park. It embodies in stone all the remembrances of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, the soil of the oldest English culture. Here the Roman generals built their winter villas two thousand years ago. For a thousand years and more Woodstock had been a focal point of English life; it was noted before the Norman conquest. Here Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet kings held court. Blenheim was already a borough when the Domesday Book was being compiled. The park housed the wild beasts of Henry I. In the Civil War, Woodstock House was held for King Charles until it was ravaged by roundheads. Queen Anne presented John Churchill, the greatest of England's soldiers, with Blenheim Palace, the estate of Woodstock (the town was later to become the Oxfordshire capital of glove making), and a dukedom. Thus the House of Marlborough was created.

On a beautiful spring day in May, 1874, Lord Randolph and his lady arrived in his ancestral home. They came in a hand-drawn car. Some of the Duke's tenants, who were, by the same token, Randolph's constituents, had welcomed the couple at the railroad station and had insisted on taking the horses out of the shafts and dragging the newly-weds through the town to the castle. . . .

Blenheim Castle lay basking in sunshine. Its magnificent aspect, probably combined with heart-warming memories, induced Randolph to the proud statement: "This is the finest view in England."

The couple was passing through the entrance archway. The lake, the bridge, the miles of magnificent park, studded with old oaks, "burst" as she later expressed it, upon the new Lady Randolph. She was awe-stricken. Of course, she would not admit to being awed. Her American pride, she explained smiling, when she recalled the incident, forbade such a feeling.—From "Young Lady Randolph, the Life and Times of Jennie Jerome, American Mother of Winston Churchill," by RENÉ KRAUS. (New York: Putnam.)

Evening Rain

I like a tranquil, an unhurried, rain,
a rain that comes after the sun has set,
a rain that visits for an hour or two
then trails away toward the rim of night
gradually, as though it might
return again—
a rain just heavier than dew,
without accompanying thunder, yet
that leaves the air fresh and light
and foliage and pavements glistening wet.

PRUDENCE K. GEAREY

Když Bůh volá

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JISTÝ DOBŘE známý spisovatel, pojednávaje o významu obyčejných slov v naší denní mluvě, cituje slovo "volání," a mezi jiným poukazuje na potěšení a inspiraci jakých je možno dosíci když si připomeneme, že to je Bůh, jenž vyzývá každého z nás abychom Jej následovali v našich denních záležitostech.

Všude v Písmě svatém jsou četné příklady těch, kdož slyšeli když Bůh volal. Fakt, že Abraham, Jákob, Gedeon, Samuel, Pavel a jiní slyšeli toto volání, nasvědčuje nejen tomu že Bůh, božská Láska, opatruje všechny, ale také tomu, že On je božská inteligence neb Mysl, jejíž vláda a řízení vesmíru jsou pro požehnání Jejích dítek, pro jejich větší příležitost sloužiti a pro pokrok na dráze vzhůru vedoucí.

Ve všech těchto četných příkladech kde Bůh volal Své dítky, jedna společná vlastnost zasluhuje povšimnutí, vlastnost, kterou dobře vystihl prorok Izaiáš (42:6, 7), jenž píše, "Já Hospodin povolal jsem tě v spravedlnosti, a ujal jsem tě za ruku tvou; protož ostříhati tě budu, a dám tě v smlouvu lidu, a za světlo národům, abys otvíral oči slepé, a vyvodil z žaláře vězně, a z vězení ty, kteříž sedí ve tmách." Bůh volá vždy "v spravedlnosti". Vždy volá pryč od hmotného a vzhůru k duchovnímu, neboť On je božský Princip spravedlnosti, a tak, když On nás volá, je to vždy k vůli pokroku na cestě vzhůru, v směr Ducha.

Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, Mary Baker Eddy, píše ve svém díle, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), str. 308, "Duši inspirovaní patriarchové slyšeli hlas Pravdy a rozmlouvali s Bohem tak vědomě, jako člověk mluví s člověkem." Ona sama vždy dbala toho, aby slyšela božský hlas, který ji vedl ku stále vyšším službám v oblasti Pravdy. Ve své básni "Feed My Sheep" (Nakrm mé ovce), píše (Poems, str. 14):

"Tvému hlasu chci já naslouchati,
By nezbloudily cestou kroky mé;
Následovati chci a se radovati
Po celé cestě klopotné."

Býti Bohem povolán znamená pro každého vyzvání upustiti od houževnatých věření v hmotnost a postřehnouti hodnoty duchovní. V té míře, v jaké budeme naslouchati a poslušně následovati, bude se duchovní porozumění v našem vědomí rozvíjeti, umožňujíc nám překonávati hřích, chorobu, nedostatek, zármutek a strach.

Zjevení Křesťanské Vědy je výzva k mužům a ženám, aby se vrátili v myšlenkách k základnímu učení, že Bůh je dobro; že On je Vše; a že přes svědectví materiálních smyslů veškeré Jeho tvorstvo je dobré; že Bůh, dobro, je všemocný, vždy přítomný a vše-moudrý.

Na tomto neotřesitelném základě Písma spočívá učení, že člověk není bytost odloučená, že není pocestný na poušti materialismu, jím sklamán a obmezován, nýbrž že je synem Božím. Křesťanská Věda ukazuje na to, že člověk, jsa synem Boha jenž je Duch, Mysl, člověk musí býti duchovní. Proto člověk se neskládá z mozku a masitých látek, nýbrž je obrazem a podobou—odleskem—nekonečného Ducha. Tudíž, čím Bůh je, člověk je také, v odlesku. Jeho možnosti v oblasti zrcadlení jsou tedy bez mezí. Kristus Ježíš, Ukazovatel cesty, když byl vybízel své posluchače aby zrcadlili Boží vlastnosti větší měrou, řekl (Matouš 5:48), "Buďte též vy tedy dokonali, jako i Otec váš, kterýž jest v nebesích, dokonalý jest."

Poněvadž člověk je odlesk Boží, duchovní a dokonalý, nesouladná věření hříchu a choroby nemohou jej zotročiti. Náš Ukazovatel cesty uzdravoval nemocné, křísil mrtvé a potěšoval trpící svým porozuměním, že jenom věci které Bůh stvořil jsou skutečné, kdežto věci vztahující se k hmotě nebo omylu jsou bez skutečnosti, jelikož Bůh, Pravda, je nestvořil.

Boží výzva k vyšším službám neměla by nikdy zavdati příčinu ke strachu. Když jdeme krok za krokem ku předu směrem jak nám káže povinnost, činme tak s radostí, že jsme v přítomnosti Boha, dobra, vždy pamětliví slov proroka Izaiáše (43:1), "Neboj se, nebo vykoupil jsem tě, a povolal jsem tě jménem tvým. Můj jsi ty."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

These Things Wait

Pinks in the garden, yuccas on the hill,
Ground mist and sunshine merging to a still
Haze-haloed fragrance, brewed of sage and lime,
Rose breath and honeysuckle, lavenders and thyme!

Scrub oak and broom-yellow hung on canyon edge,
Blood-red bougainvillaea gouted over hedge,
Sun-lighted water spray rainbowing on lawn,
Owl in the evening, bobwhite at dawn!

Tarweed through lupines, hooded white and blue,
Breeze-bent eucalyptus finger-hung with dew,
Hill trail and highway, garden path and gate,
Home, on the heart journey, these things wait!

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

In Service to Others

THE "DEMOCRACY" which this and my own and other nations are so fond of vaunting, is not a system of government, for politics does not make democracy—it expresses it. Democracy is in its essence a state of mind; that state of mind in each individual which recognizes and pays scrupulous honor to the essential dignity of the other human being, no matter what his status or condition, his "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The social and political institutions which we establish are worth nothing unless they make a body wherein that state of mind may fitly dwell. Have we anywhere—here or elsewhere—yet built such an habitation for the spirit of democracy? Not yet. Nor shall we build it, if we think of democracy as a freedom granted to each man to set his own interest first rather than obligation to set above personal interest something higher: the interest of the community. There is no place in our time, there is no longer any place in the United States, for the "rugged individual," considered as a lonely embodiment of ruthless will and physical strength. It is not upon these qualities any more than upon material possessions, that the history of civilized man and of his civilization must depend. It is upon the primary quality of man, which is his social quality—his capacity for living and working adequately with other men, adjusting his mind to theirs, maintaining certain faith and unbroken loyalty, despising cruelty and ensuing justice. In service to others, individuality has its finest flowering. "If you love and serve men," said Ralph Waldo Emerson in one of the noblest of his utterances, "you can never, by any hiding or stratagem, escape the remuneration."

Here is a faith in which every American should live, and the more fully he lives for it the less chance there will be that he should have to die for it.—From "English Point of View," by SIR WILLMOTT LEWIS, in "America Now," edited by HAROLD E. STEARNS. (New York: Scribner.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

What Is State of German Civilian Morale? ..... By Joseph C. Harsch

With a big Allied offensive under way in the Pacific and considerably bigger one probably just about to open on the European fronts one can't help wondering how on earth the German people can fail to read the omens of war, and allow their leaders to go on fighting uselessly.

From what we can see on our side of the fence the outcome is a sure thing. How long it takes to finish it off depends on Hans and Gretchen. Why don't they just stop it right now? And if they won't stop it right now, how much longer will they go on enduring a pointless and fruitless agony? In other words, what exactly is the state of civilian morale in Germany as the curtain goes up on the great preparatory battles of 1943?

The answer is a highly complicated one. We know some parts of it. Others we can guess at. Some perhaps Dr. Joseph Goebbels himself could not supply. One thing we must accept. It can't be as bad as we would like to have it, because if it were the war in Europe would be over.

The most revealing thing we do know about it today is that Dr. Goebbels is telling the German people a surprising amount of straight facts about the war. He let them know this week that Hitler's "ace in the hole"—the vaunted German U-boat—has taken an almighty shellacking this spring. The published German figure on Allied ship losses from U-boat action in June is only 107,000 tons which—compared with the claimed sinkings in previous months—is practically nothing. In March they claimed 851,000 tons. Before this figure was published the German press carried responsible technical observations on the submarine war which actually admitted that Allied countermeasures had "surprised" and overcome the best German U-boat tactics.

Press Devoid of Boasting

For over a month the German press has been completely devoid of any boasting about victory in Russia this summer. Instead it has been discussing the probability of German defensive action on the Russian front.

Colonel Ditmar, the official German Radio military commentator, this Tuesday delivered an extraordinary analysis of the American position in this war in which he said that America was almost unassailable and unconquerable. It was primarily a plaintive wail that America enjoys all the military advantages which Germany wishes it possessed.

Now all this is strong food for a people shuddering from night after night of utterly devastating air attacks. It is strong food for a nation whose armies suffered a Tunisia on top of a Stalingrad, and which has no military prospect whatever beyond a protracted defensive struggle with the attacking powers becoming more and more dangerous every week.

Their food ration is lower this summer than last summer, although not much lower. They have just been put through the wringer of a total mobilization which has almost completed the liquidation of the middle class and made every German either a soldier, a defense worker—or a privileged Nazi. Their new generation of youth has developed a totally unexpected attitude of questioning about the Nazi Party, the war and everything tied to Hitler—as the recent Munich "student plot" showed.

When I think of the Germans I knew personally in Berlin during the first year of the war and try to project their present thinking from what I knew it to be three years ago I am convinced that every one of them wishes fervently that he or she could find some escape from the horrible labyrinth they are floundering in.

Fear Consequences of Giving Up

But they go on submitting. The absence of any political machinery to express open opposition is part of the explanation. The fact that their men folks are in the Army on the front is another part. So is the ruthless determination, bred of desperation, of the Nazi Party to retain power. But underlying all these, and alone making this continued war acceptance possible, is the fear of the consequences of giving up.

The terror of Allied bombs is still not as great as the fear of what will happen to individual Germans if their country is actually conquered by armies which are swelled as they reach Germany by Poles and Czechs, Norwegians and Frenchmen, Belgians and Dutch. And we must assume that this fear will curb the potential rising which exists so long as it is accompanied by a hope that by holding out they can win a compromise peace which will save Germany from actual land invasion.

They unquestionably still have that hope. It is fed by American strikes and race riots. It is a real hope in their minds. The most authentic and reliable information available in Washington and London indicates that even the German High Command, which is the best informed single group in Germany, and the one best able to estimate the general situation objectively, itself still believes that by holding long enough a compromise can be extracted from an Allied war weariness. So long as the officers of the High Command feel this it is obvious that the mass of German people will also continue to feel it. The doubt will penetrate the High Command before it penetrates elsewhere. It has not yet penetrated. That is the one fundamental reason why they still go on.

Pealing of Bells to Reopen Sleepy Hollow Castle

'Housewarming' scheduled for 4th of July in mansion at North Tarrytown; project planned as permanent museum of Colonial life with community taking part by contributions of time and money.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 2—The old Dutch church bell of Sleepy Hollow here will ring out at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4 and, across the street, will come a reply from the old Van Cortlandt Manor House bell on the grounds of 260-year-old Philipse Castle. It will signify that the "housewarming" at the Castle is officially on and that the first major historical restoration project of the North—comparable to that at Williamsburg in the South—is being opened to the public as a permanent museum of Colonial life.

The property, with its 22-room Dutch manor house set in a beautifully wooded tract, with an old grist mill, pond, smokehouse, picturesque little bridges and paths, birngs once again to view the full-sized industrial center of a man who was one of the greatest builders of Colonial days.

Frederick Philipse, carpenter-merchant and friend of Captain Kidd—supposedly "before he went bad," a spokesman for the Restoration hastened to explain—came to the land partially through an official grant and partly through a purchase from the Indians, building his castle and subsidiary buildings soon after 1683. He selected this location on the banks of the Pocantico River, in a bay off the Tappan Zee of the Hudson, for his business and residential headquarters, after tiring of New York political life. His place became a port of entry, with a grinding and storage plant for his tenants' grain to be exported to Holland.

Callers at the manor house on Independence Day, 1943, will be following the footsteps of George Washington, who came to the house during his courtship of Mary Philipse. Also the Sleepy Hollow setting is typical of the countryside familiarized by Washington Irving.

The Philipse Castle Restoration has been a community enterprise, it was stressed by Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, president of the Historical Society of the Tarrytowns, which is housed on the property. Research has been expert and extensive and will continue to be for years before complete details of restoration are worked out, he said. Contributions of time and gifts have been generous. The property itself was saved from loss by the Rockefeller family, and one of the "neighbors" who will speak briefly at the Fourth of July ceremonies will be John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

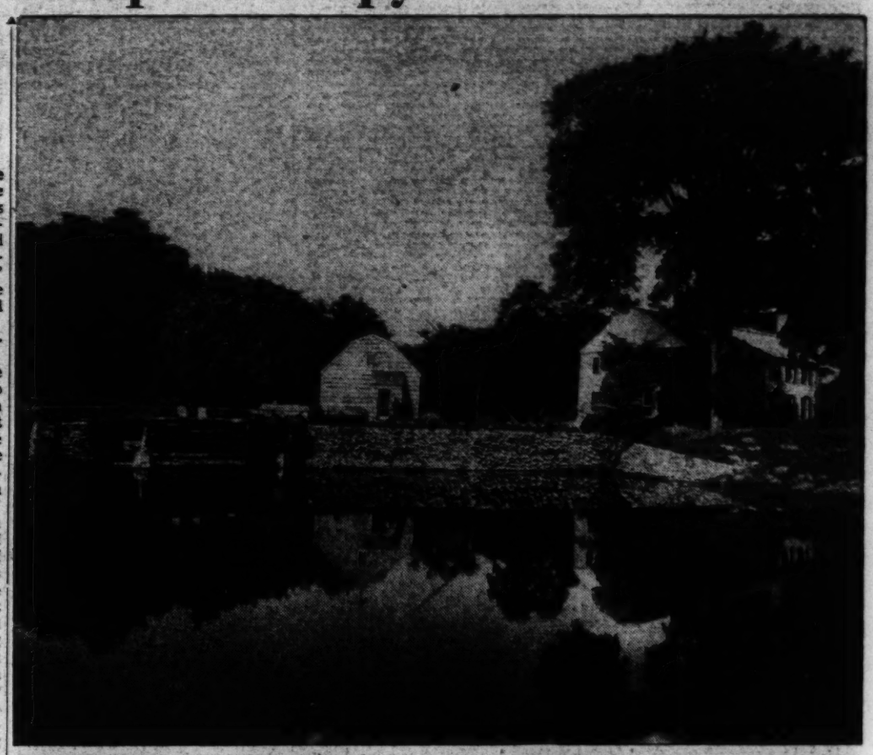
In costumes recalling the fashions of early America, representatives of the Society will welcome visitors to the Castle. Restored to its original design after "modern improvements" by more recent tenants have been removed, the manor house is of two periods, one section of it having been built approximately 100 years later than the original stone dwelling.

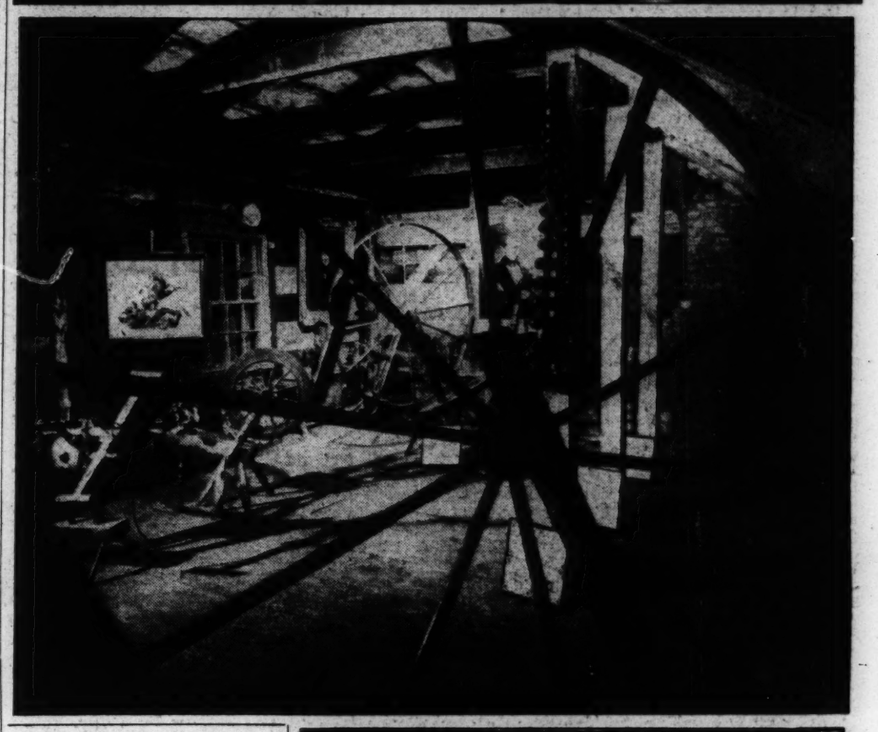
The rooms are partly filled with antiques, including a number of Gilbert Stuart paintings. Some of the original plaster in the wall is displayed under glass, and old pine floors, beamed ceilings and a secret hide-out room for protection from Indians may be seen. Old spinning wheels, a "two-man" flintlock gun, old Dutch cupboards, iron hinges, latches, fine mahogany pieces and a clock that is an heirloom from the Van Cortlandt family—Frederick Philipse having married Catherine Van Cortlandt—also are on view.

Archaeologists are now busy putting together fragments of china and pottery, found on the premises, in the effort to reproduce the original dishes.

A story that workers on this project like to tell of Frederick Philipse, First Lord of the Manor, concerns his early difficulties with the dam he had built in the Pocantico River, through which the waters persisted in breaking. A favorite slave of Mr. Philipse, named "Cuffy," offered the solution.

"Cuffy" had had a dream, the purport of which was that if his master who was engaged in the building of the Old Dutch Church would cease work on the dam until the church was finished or until he had done his "duty by the Lord," the dam would hold. Mr. Philipse is reported to have taken the slave's advice and the dam held.





The Country Speaks: Colorado

'Equality of Sacrifice' Decried ..... By Roscoe Fleming

There's need for centralized administration of the whole gasoline-petroleum problem, such as the role played by William M. Jeffers in rubber, according to Clarence Werthan, Rocky Mountain regional executive of the American Automobile Association, member of the executive committee of the A. A. A., Chairman of the Denver Civilian Defense Commission's Transportation Committee, and volunteer aide of the gasoline rationing board.

Mr. Werthan makes it clear that rationing is working fairly well, and with fine public support considering the variability of human nature. He launches no blasts of indiscriminate criticism, and pays tribute to the hard work of most persons concerned, but he believes rationing could be made to work better and must be made to work better if a large fraction of American automobiles are to last out the duration.

Concerning the ration program itself, he says that it suffers from two main defects, first, regulations which have in some cases actually increased the use of gasoline and the wear on tires; and second, the lack of absolute standards for use and nonuse of automobiles, which leaves it largely up to the individual judgment of volunteer board members as to what is legitimate and what is not.

Confusion and Waste

In the first instance, he says, the Denver experience is that wholesale truck deliveries to retailers have been largely and properly cut down.

"But what is the result?" he asks. "In our city, at least, an outlying grocer or other retailer finds himself limited to one or two wholesale deliveries of supplies per week.

"The result is that hundreds of such retailers have come to our board and have quite properly asked, and been granted, B or C gasoline rations in order that they may go and get this item or that in their personal cars when they need it and their customers demand it. Result: Thousands of miles more of auto use which could have been eliminated—and still can be—by liberalized wholesale delivery schedules.

"This type of confusion and waste in rationing arises in part from the fact that commercial gasoline is under the Office of Defense Transportation, so-called pleasure gasoline under OPA; and as we all know, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has charge of production and distribution of petroleum products. These three functions should be united in one person.

"In the second place, most local gasoline boards are still staffed, from the top down, largely by volunteer, unpaid workers, many of them without experience in the transportation industry. New and more rigid gasoline rationing rules have recently been put into effect, designed to eliminate all unnecessary use of pleasure cars, while preserving all necessary business use.

"But in my experience, it depends largely upon the individual to whom the application is made, whether the request is granted or not. The man who makes application to me may be turned down. The man who makes application to another volunteer board member, in very much the same circumstances, may get his trip-request or his B or C card. Those who are turned down hear of cases that seem just like their own, in which the gasoline was granted, and they naturally don't like it. Would you?

"To my mind, the great transportation problem of this war on the home front is to keep the home front in being, and to keep the larger part of our present automotives in use until the end of the war."

Mr. Werthan said that this calls for different regional formula, and he decries the "equality of sacrifice" movement started in the East to restrict the whole nation's use of automotives to the level endured in the East.

Much Railroad Trackage Gone

Colorado alone, he pointed out, would swallow all of New England and New York State, territorially speaking, yet it has only about 1,200,000 people.

Further, the development of these vast Western states, keeping pace with irrigation and other development of the past 20 years, has grown around individual auto use in a way the East has never known. The largest abandonment of railroad trackage was in the West. Whereas an Eastern farmer rarely has more than a few miles to go for a new tractor part, the Western farmer or rancher may have to go 40. Businessmen, engineers, salesmen, and ranchers travel long distances, and use the automobile in their daily work to a degree unknown east of the Mississippi. Nor is there any close-knit public transportation to fall back on.

To Change the Subject:

Sightseeing by Subway and Shoe Leather ..... By Robert M. Hallett

Paul Alexander knows New York City. He ought to; his business is conducting "walkie-talkie" sightseeing excursions. There are no "rubberneck" motorbusses in these days of rubber and gasoline shortages, so Mr. Alexander and other tour conductors take their parties into the stone and steel canyons, through the historic buildings and shrines of Manhattan, along the Fifth Avenue shopping district, the Bowery, Chinatown, and other points of interest by benefit of shoe leather, subway, and elevated lines and a few nickels.

City Licensed Guide 14 (Mr. Alexander), wearing a blue yachtsman's cap, starts his tours outside the waiting room of one of several tour bureaus of the city. He has a "gift of gab." He has to have, even more than in the days when he described the city's virtues and oddities through a megaphone on now-extinct sightseeing busses.

The most popular tour gives the visitor a three-hour view of Manhattan from Times Square to the Battery for $2 and ranges the gamut of the city's points of interest from town house and library of the late Mr. J. P. Morgan to a Bowery flophouse.

A great many of those taking the tours are servicemen from far corners of the United States and from Allied nations who want an "inside" look at the "Enchanted Isle." Others are businessmen and war plant workers with their families.

When his crowd has gathered, Mr. Alexander starts his stream of conversation sprinkled with facts which many a denizen of the Nation's largest city, including the writer, does not know.

"This is Broadway, the crossroads of the world and the Great White Way before the dimout," he says, shepherding his little flock toward a subway for a ride downtown. Surprising as it may be to city residents who spend some of the most agonizing moments of their lives riding the Bronx and Brooklyn express trains during "rush" hours, subways are among the chief items of interest to out-of-towners, a large proportion of whom have never seen one before.

Arriving at Rector Street, the party visits Trinity Church and its historic churchyard, but attention seems to wander from the time-honored building to the skyscrapers surrounding it.

Mr. Alexander points to the Woolworth Building, 60 stories high, "now only the sixth tallest building, but still the cathedral of commerce because of its architectural beauty"; the Singer Building, 47 stories; the Irving Trust, 50. Some disappointment is occasioned by the smallness of Wall Street.

After a short stop at the Museum of the Sub-Treasury Building on the site of old Federal Hall, Mr. Alexander herds his group to the Stock Exchange and shows them the House of Morgan building "with the scars of the Wall Street explosion of 1920 still visible near the fourth floor."

Walking over to Hanover Square, the party ascends the "only remaining 'El,' built in 1868 and soon to be torn down," the guide explains. Getting out at the last downtown stop, South Ferry, Mr. Alexander points to Miss Liberty on Bedloe's Island, the Bay, and Bowling Green, and, without leaving the station, leads his tour into an uptown train, disembarking at Chatham Square after passing Brooklyn Bridge, "where Steve Brodie made his famous jump" and the East Side "cold water flats, many of them now condemned, where families live for $15 a month."

Mr. Alexander then takes his brood through Chinatown, walking down Mott and Pell Streets to the Doyers Street Rescue Mission, where an attempt is made to rehabilitate the Bowery unfortunates. The group then ambles on to the Bowery itself, "the street of forgotten men," with its signs: "Baths, 30 cents"; "Black Eye Specialists"; "Rooms, 25 Cents, with Electric Lights"; second-hand clothing exchanges, and pawn shops. Turning into Canal Street, the shoe leather Baedeker ends with a trip on the subway back to the starting point.

Asked on the return trip how sidewalk representatives of the sight-seeing tour concerns can spot out-of-towners, Mr. Alexander replied:

"That's easy. The visitors are all dressed up. They are not alone, but with their families. They don't walk intently in a fixed direction. They look up; they look around; they look like it is all strange to them."

Nazi Propaganda Technique Does Rapid Rightabout-Face

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The Nazi propaganda campaign, keeping step with military developments, has gone on the defensive, the Office of War Information stated today on the basis of a detailed analysis of the radio and press material which has poured forth from Axis-controlled news sources of Europe.

There is no more talk of speedy victory.

There are no pompous boasts of a new Reich destined to last a thousands years.

There come no longer, either from himself or his associates, claims that Adolf Hitler is infallible.

Instead, the new propaganda fare offered by Dr. Joseph Goebbels to the German people is more in the nature of an appeal: Do not, he says, compare the present situation with 1918—it is not so hopeless.

Though the talk of victory has not disappeared completely, the word blitzkrieg has. Cautiously, the Nazis speak of triumph, and of reprisals for the current devastating British and American bombing attacks, but always the time element is vague. Hitler, through his flat, inescapable boast of victory over Russia, has destroyed the illusion of his self-appointed role of a prophet who never errs. Again, it is Dr. Goebbels who makes the explanation. The Nazi regime, he tells the Germans, has the "sovereign right also to make occasional mistakes."

And mistakes there have been, with Hitler, the infallible, Hitler the prophet and military genius, perhaps the chief offender. The attempt to picture him as a prophet who knows no error was not Dr. Goebbels' idea, but Hitler's own. The Nazi Führer's past words have confirmed this.

"As a prophet," he said Nov. 8, 1935, "I foreshadowed the only possible way for progress in the future."

Again, on Sept. 13 of the following year, he declared: "As a prophet I can say to you: This Reich has lived through only the first days of its youth. It will grow on into the centuries. It will become strong and mighty."

On Oct. 4, 1937, he conceded his inability to fail: "I can at least say this of myself; I have never made a promise to the German people which I was not in a position to keep."

Thus reassured, and with the victories over Poland, the Low Countries, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece in the background, the German people heard Hitler justify his attack on Russia and took confidence in his promise of a quick victory preparatory to an assault on the British Isles. When that victory failed to appear, Hitler capitalized on the approach of the German armies to Stalingrad to restore his reputation as a prophet.

He told the German people flatly, and without leaving himself an avenue of escape, that in the matter of days German forces would be in the great City bearing the name of the Soviet Premier. Instead, the German Sixth Army under Field Marshal Fredrich von Paulus collapsed and with it went Hitler's reputation as a seer.

Nazi propagandists attempted to salvage it somewhat by portraying the Battle of Stalingrad as an epic of German heroism, and as a kickoff to a new campaign, based on the cry of the "Bolshevik menace," to spur labor mobilization and increase war production. To further the drive Dr. Goebbels warned that Germany faced a crisis. Many Nazis apparently felt Dr. Goebbels had thus gone too far, for he found it necessary to defend himself last March 12 against the accusation that he had indulged in "intentional pessimism."

The turn in the tide of military fortune, the Allied air attacks, the recent cut in the German meat ration, the calling up of older men for armed service, and the admitted slump in the U-boat campaign have dictated a sharp change in the tone of the Nazi propaganda on the home front. The older generation, those at home, have not forgotten events of 1918 and apparently see an ominous parallel in their present experiences. Consequently, there has emerged the dominant propaganda theme, that grumbling must halt and comparisons should not be made with Germany's position in 1918.

Backing this up is the story of the "Fortress of Europe," of a Nazi citadel, impregnable to attack and bristling with guns from Norway to the Mediterranean.

But throughout this entire campaign, another note is noticeable, one no doubt stemming from an official Propaganda Ministry policy to counteract, as much as possible, popular criticism of the ill-founded predictions voiced by Hitler and others during the early days of the war.

Said Dr. Goebbels in one of his weekly Das Reich articles:

"Admittedly we made a false prognosis just once during the entire war, and it was about the powers of resistance still remaining to the Soviets in the late autumn of last year. Even this prognosis was correct at the time it was made, and was then thrown overboard only by an abnormally early winter."

He also has met complaint with complaint, denouncing in another article "the erroneous notion, which is especially widespread among the German people, that only the Government must be denied the right to err."

This notion, he declares, is incorrect, for the Government also has the "sovereign right" to make occasional mistakes.

Institute of Recorded Sound Urged as International Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A proposal for an international institute of recorded sound has been made by Mr. Christopher Stone, widely known to British listeners of radiocasts of gramophone music. The idea has been sent a step further on its way by Mr. Lynton Fletcher, who is in charge of the Library of Recorded Sound of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British share in such an institute, Mr. Fletcher said, has a well-laid foundation in the 10,000 records forming the Library of Recorded Sound at Broadcasting House. It is true that many of these are used solely for radiocasting purposes, such as the wash of waves, seagulls' cries, oars creaking in their rowlocks, and so on. But they also include large quantities of music recorded by the gramophone companies, and the complete recording of such events as the King George VI's coronation service.

To give some idea of what can be done, Mr. Fletcher played through on the gramophone a series which included H. G. Wells talking years ago on the future of air transport; M. Vignet, French inventor of the "Flying Flea," which was to make every man an airplane owner; the final match of the Wimbledon tennis tournament in 1934 between Crawford and Perry; a football match between Germany and England in the more peaceful days between the two wars; Mussolini preparing the Italians for war in Africa; a Christmas Day radiocast by King George V; the advent of speed, even to such things as the auction sale of the Evesham Psalter which rose from £500 to £2,400 in one minute; Pamela Barton, winner of the Ladies Golf Championship, talking from the Queen Mary in mid-Atlantic; Hitler telling the Germans that he "had been called to give back his home country—Austria—to the Reich," and finally the tragic radiocasts of Prime Minister Chamberlain when he flew to see Hitler at Godesburg.

Internationally, said Mr. Fletcher, not much more can be done, until Europe and the world settles down to peace again; then the details of such an organization can be hammered out.

Wide World

Sleepy Hollow Castle Ready for Visitors

Top: Philipse Castle, the 260-year-old Dutch Manor house located in Sleepy Hollow, North Tarrytown, N. Y., about which Washington Irving wrote and which has been restored as a public museum. Also seen is the mill, the picture having been taken from the bridge which crosses the millpond dam. Center: The Beekman garret of the 22-room house, photographed through a spinning wheel. The three pictures on the walls are: left, a petit-point embroidered by Eliza and Fanshaw Slover prior to 1858; center, Dr. S. D. Beekman, owner of Beekman Ell, frame part of the mansion; and right, Dr. Beekman's son, George. Bottom: Picture showing the wheel-and-gear arrangement during the process of reconstructing the mill.

Canada to Lead in Expansion

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corporation, predicted June 30 that in the next 25 years Canada would experience greater industrial development than any other country in the world.

He based his prediction, he said, on the fact that Canada, with a population of 11,000,000, had the greatest ratio of resources to population.

Mr. Watson said Canada now is turning out nine times the products in dollar volume that the United States did when it had a similar population. He declared it to be the fourth largest producer of war materials and the source of 40 per cent of all the aluminum we use, 95 per cent of the nickel, 75 per cent of the asbestos, and 20 per cent of the zinc and mercury.

Mr. Watson's statements were made in introducing Hugh Day Scully, first Canadian Consul General to New York, at a luncheon in the latter's honor.

Mr. Scully said, "We must get more and more people to understand the problems that confront our country and yours. If we are going to win the peace, we must have more people who understand the basis of world relationship in trade and commerce in order to maintain peace."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

It's Not Glamour That Attracts the Girls Who Join the WAAC; It's Service

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-four hours at a WAAC training center doesn't make a Waac out of anyone. It takes longer than that to turn out the trim, capable women who comprise the good left arm of the Army. But twenty-four hours in their midst does take you into a world apart, a world geared soberly to the business of war and the purpose of service.

It is a world of bare temporary barracks—spotless, to be sure, but bare—heavy, handleless cups and heavy plates on bare board tables, early hours, classes, parade grounds, more classes, grease and machinery, brief recreation at the service club, Army cots—and another work day. There isn't any glamour about it but glamour was not what the women were looking for when they joined up. Plenty of them deliberately left it behind them to get into uniform and do their part toward victory, and they've found something more enduring than glamour in this new WAAC World.

They Want to Help

Bare boards, heavy dishes, and a rigorous Army routine do not mean dull or cheerless days for the Waacs. They have exchanged the ease and indirection of civilian life for discipline of military life and the accompanying satisfaction of knowing they are doing something for their country; knowing also that when the war is over they will be better equipped for effective, intelligent service in the postwar reconstruction period than they would have been without their WAAC training.

"I believe women, individually and collectively, can make a great contribution and I wanted to get in and help it," said a young lieutenant, looking at me with clear, steady gray eyes. She expressed in a single sentence what all of the officers and auxiliaries expressed in the actions which speak louder than words.

Discipline Tempered

I ate with the auxiliaries at their mess and with the officers at theirs, feeling almost apologetic for not being in uniform with them. I had the rare privilege of accompanying the officers of one of the companies on the semi-weekly formal inspection following reveille and mess in the morning. Order and neatness fairly shouted at us as we passed the rows of wrinkleless bunks and shoes turned upside down on top or lined up beneath them, meticulously arranged foot lockers at the end of them, and motionless Waacs standing between them.

I saw the pride of the auxiliaries in their spick-and-span quarters, in their drilling, and even in their "tough" sergeants. "At ease doesn't mean talking," reprimanded one of these out of the side of her mouth at reveille. She had all the sarcastic skill of a regular Army "top-kick," her eyes flashing between narrowed lids.

There was no mistaking that this was the Army and yet there were little things which made it distinctly a woman's army. This same top sergeant had a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and another of peonies brightening the company orderly room, for instance. There was an unmistakable interest on the part of the officers in the girls serving under them and a kindly concern for them that took the chill edge off the military discipline.

They Take What's Left

And besides this, there was throughout the WAAC an appreciation for the Army, loyalty to it, and a desire to give it strong, efficient support, that should be heartening to the fighting men in that branch of the service.

If WAAC equipment is short in any department, the Waacs get along cheerfully until it comes. "The Army needs it more than we do," they'll tell you while they scurry around and improvise a serviceable makeshift. If there was any delay last winter about getting all of the girls completely outfitted they just remarked, "Uniforms for the boys in Iceland come before ours and that's the way we want it."

After seeing the Waacs in companies, I talked to them individually, selecting those especially who had left glamour behind them to serve their country. The auxiliaries who came to the Public Relations Office at the request of Lieut. Polly Spofford, Public Relations Officer, resembled genial little gnomes as they came in out of the rain, their peaked hoods pulled over their visored caps. There was, for instance, Auxiliary Doris Diamant, whose parents were in the theater and who was a child star with the Gus Edwards Revue at the age of 10. Later she was taken to Europe by her parents to study piano at Fontainebleau Conservatory. She continued her music but took up secretarial work and was secretary to the Production Manager of Life Magazine for more than two years. The man to whom she was engaged was reported missing at sea last February—and she joined the WAAC.

Many With Special Talents

Auxiliary Rima Gans joined up because she didn't want "to fiddle while Rome burned." Rima, who began dancing at the age of three years, came to the attention of Pavlova at the age of 14, and was given a scholarship for study in New York City. Before entering the WAAC, she had danced with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, the Mordkin Company, and taught dramatics and dancing.

Lillian Cohen, one of the trainees, came to the WAAC from Ohrbach's Store in New York, where she was a department manager, having worked up to that position from a beginning as a salesgirl. She had organized a glee club of 30 voices among the store employees and directed it. Now all her enthusiasm is concentrated on being an able Auxiliary—and she even likes to do the scrubbing!

These girls and others like them with special talents not only do the routine work every Waac expects, but they also are called upon by the Special Services division of the WAAC to help put on programs in connection with recruiting and for entertainment and recreation at the camp.

(More about the WAAC in the final of four articles to follow this on Tuesday, July 6.)

Photo by United States Army Signal Corps

After a long day's work, girls in the Special Services section of the WAAC—many of them girls who have left the glamour of the theater to don a uniform—rehearse for camp entertainments and recruiting programs. (Upper left, left and right) Third Officers Elizabeth Swanson Alexander and Valerie Karolin Camell, both former professional dancers, turn talents of international scope to account for Uncle Sam. Auxiliary Catherine Hill at the piano. (Upper right, left to right) Third Officer Alexander supervising Auxiliaries Pat Nurney, Muriel Blum, Betty Gail Bridgman, and Sylvia Camacho in a rehearsal. (Lower left) Auxiliary Rima Gans, who has danced to the applause of thousands, pays her respects to a WAAC officer on her way to the PX (Post Exchange). (Lower right) Auxiliary Elizabeth Reitell puts an artistic touch on a barracks bag tie-up for formal inspection as Auxiliary Doris Wilmott censors the effort. Auxiliary Reitell, a Bennington College graduate, planned and edited a highly technical employees' handbook for a large war industry before joining up.

Mrs. America's Spice Shelf Still Well Stocked

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your spice shelf is the spice of your life, don't worry. There's still enough spice to keep your wartime menus from flatness. Your pepper shaker is still full. Breakfast rolls still exude the aroma of cinnamon. There is still mustard for your hamburgers.

Less spice comes in since the war but fragrant boatloads travel over new trade routes, from new spots on the map. Some second-grade spices may replace top-notchers. A few spices may be short—but there are still stocks, plenty for another two years.

Before the U-boat menace, before trade routes were blasted, 118,000,000 pounds of spices were unloaded on our shores annually. Half went to the food industry, into spicy sausages and meats, sauces, and condiments; the other half to Mrs. America's spice shelf.

Pepper was top favorite, then cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, cloves and mustard—the big six of spicedom.

After Pearl Harbor, pepper, nutmeg, mace, top-quality cloves, and the All-American favorite, cassia, which came from the Dutch East Indies, came no more.

But every one of these seasoners can still be obtained, though in limited quantities, from countries still open to trade.

This is the pepper trading center of the world, and we have something like 30,000 tons of stores, so every American may flip a full shaker across his breakfast eggs until well into 1945. Then we can turn to India for pepper. We produce our own red pepper and a cayenne type here at home.

Lesser Quality Spices

Really short—sad news to American cooks—is cassia, better known to most of us as "cinnamon." It comes from the dark bark of a tree which grows both in Indo-China and the East Indies. Present stocks should last another year or a little less, and then the last fragrant whiff of cassia will be gone. In its place we will have true cinnamon made of a lighter, sweeter bark grown on the Island of Ceylon.

Warehouses are piled high with cloves, cloves to dot the pinky surface of ham, to enliven the flavor of cooking meat, to stud the pale yellow crescents of lemon for iced tea. The best cloves come from the Far East, and we have about a two-year supply on hand. When these run out, there will be cloves of lesser quality from Zanzibar and Madagascar.

Top quality nutmegs grow in the Dutch East Indies but we have always, even in prewar years, gotten half of our supply from British Granada. So though the nutmeg supply is cut to half its usual run, there's still nutmeg for rice puddings, eggnogs, and custard pies. Mace, the covering of the nutmeg seed, is reduced by half.

Ginger came from Japan, as did red pepper. But our own homegrown red pepper takes the place of that, and Jamaica ginger, from a friendly land, is still available.

Poppy seeds are practically extinct, white, delicately flavored sesame seeds may be used instead.

Dutch caraway is just about gone, too, but dill seeds have begun to make their appearance where pungent caraway were formerly used. Cumin, too, which comes from India, is less rare and can be substituted for caraway.

Preserving Fragrance

And, like other wartime foods, you'll want to preserve your spices. Use them ever so carefully, waft them gently, preserve their fragrance. Keep them cool, dark, and tightly covered to keep the perfume in. Some housewives have a set of opaque jars. Tightly covered, they preserve the fragrance and potency of your spices.

These spices are plentiful:

Corn spice—A blend of spices for use in fruit cakes or dark spice cakes.

Cardamon—Aromatic and pungent flavoring for soups, curries, meats and baked goods. A marvelous addition to grape jelly.

Chili powder—Grown profusely right in our own sunny California.

Dill—From India. Substitute it for caraway.

Fennel—Widely grown. For use in curry powder, for pickles, for flavoring boiled fish, pastry and candy. A few seeds dropped into spaghetti sauce do wonders for the flavor.

Garlic salt—Plentiful and odoriferous. To give zest to meats, soups, gravies and salads.

Marjoram—Use dried for seasoning poultry, stews, soups.

Mustard—We grow all we need.

Onion salt—Plentiful and in a class with garlic salt.

Oregano—Also known as Mexican sage. Can be substituted for sage. A pinch is good in spaghetti sauce.

Pepper and red pepper—Use red pepper in place of short spices in soups, stews and with fish. We also have cayenne and paprika from Louisiana.

Sesame seeds—From Turkey, India and China. Use instead of caraway. Good for flavoring rolls, biscuits and other baked goods.

New Center a Haven for Polish Refugees

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How much it means to an exile in a new land to have one sure place of refuge from the loneliness and bewilderment of the first days in a strange country, only those who have experienced such a forced uprooting can fully realize.

Keenly aware of the need for such a place because of their own experience, a group of Polish women exiles a few months ago established the "Polish Center" in New York's Upper East Side which already has proved itself an oasis for their transplanted countrymen.

Every noon, now, Manhattan's exiled Poles meet together there for friendly hand clasps, conversation in their native language, and a substantial luncheon of Polish dishes cooked by refugees.

Each day under the direction of Madame Sylwin Strakacz, wife of Poland's Consul General, these competent women prepare nourishing meals at minimum cost.

Those who gather there—among them many Poles whose names were outstanding in the social, political, economic, or cultural life of their country—possess only the clothes they wear, their memories of yesterday, and their hopes for tomorrow. But there is little visible self-pity or looking backward.

Nowhere in New York now can be found any braver stories of courage, patriotism, and sacrifice than in this tiny friendly place around whose walls hang paintings of Polish scenes and porcelain plates bearing the Polish eagle.

Daily presiding over a small table just inside the Center's door, is the designer of these interesting plates, Countess Alexandra Rostocka. Once known to the art worlds of Paris and Warsaw for her brilliant paintings, she now fulfills her new duties as the Center's cashier-hostess graciously.

Making change in American dollars and balancing daily accounts was a bit difficult at first for the white-haired countess, earning her way for the first time in her life and accustomed to leaving financial matters to her husband.

Today Count Rostocka, too, earns his living in America, working long hours in a defense factory; not only because of necessity but also as his contribution to the Cause of Freedom and to the new land he has come to love.

Their son Henry is enrolled as a chemistry student at Princeton and is fast becoming an American.

So quickly has the Center become club, Post Office, and local newspaper for refugee visitors, eager for word of scattered families and friends, that on Thursday nights weekly get-together dinners are served.

Glad welcomes always greet arrivals like Officer Stanley Kaspruk of the Gydnia Polish Merchant Marine, recently returned from eight months in Palestine and Egypt. He served on the "Pilsudski" until it was sunk, and was twice on ships carrying war cargoes for British and American armies which were torpedoed. Mr. Kaspruk is the proud wearer of the "Virtuti Militari," Poland's highest order of naval merit.

Count Ladislas Tyszkiewicz, descendant of one of the country's most illustrious families, is another of whom the Center is proud. Count Tyszkiewicz walked day and night for six weeks in a 900-kilometer flight from Dubno Volynia and bombarding Nazis. With no change of clothing, sleeping only from exhaustion, and subsisting on what little food humanitarian village curés were able to provide the fleeting refugees, eventually he, too, concluded his journey for freedom and reached America.

Count Ladislas with the ease of a host of long experience now fulfills such a post at the Center.

The warmth and color of Polish music and the spontaneity of Polish laughter are there despite the shadows of war. The distinguished Polish pianist, Helena Morsztyn, is now frequently seen and heard at the Center. Often there also is prewar Warsaw's very celebrated actress, Maria Modzelewska. Printed in America since January last, a new version of the Polish Weekly numbers among its contributors others who frequent the Center, the best of Poland's authorities on national culture.

Log Jam on Congress Funds Cuts Pay Checks of Staffs

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Congressional compromises have begun to move the House-versus-Senate log jam which has snagged vital appropriation bills, but failure to pass these measures began to be reflected today in short pay checks to thousands of Government employees.

Simultaneously a dilatory Congress which has delayed until the last minute to act on basic House-Senate differences regarding the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Information, the National Labor Relations Board, and other agencies now finds its chances for adjournment this week end gone glimmering.

First to feel the effects of the failure to agree on appropriation votes before the dawning of the new fiscal year were employees of the War Production Board, the OWI, the Lend-Lease Administration and the central administrative agencies. Their pay checks contained only 13 days instead of the full half-month due them.

A conference agreement has sped the $3,000,000,000 war agency bill out of the committee, with committeemen representing the House and Senate agreeing to cut OPA funds back to $155,000,000 and the OWI domestic force to $2,750,000. But possible battles when these points reach the floor of each House were foreseen today.

Davis Acts at Once

Anticipating that the domestic OWI will be but a shadow of its former self, Elmer Davis, OWI Director, notified his field operations, publications, graphics and printing and moving picture staffs to start orderly liquidation of their work. When the Senate earlier voted $3,561,499 for continuance of the domestic branch, Mr. Davis said this so severely cut his budget that it would be necessary to eliminate two thirds of the domestic work, require the dismissal of more than half the employees, and force the closing of OWI's 60 field offices.

Now the House conferees on the war agencies bill, previously intent on eliminating the domestic section of OWI, have yielded to the Senate's contention that it is of some value on the home front. Paradoxically the House while voting a lesser sum at the same time insisted that the domestic branch's functions be enlarged, with magazine and book publishing added.

As for OPA, the conferees compromised between the $130,000,000 voted by the House and the full $177,335,000 voted by the Senate. In addition, the conferees watered down a House provision to require the formulators and administrators of OPA price orders to have at least five years' experience in each trade or industry affected by the orders. Prentiss M. Brown, OPA chief, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that under this section top officials would have to be at least 200 years old.

The conferees changed the provision to require merely that OPA officials have "actual business experience satisfactory to the administrator."

Patronage Amendment

The House conferees refused to accept, and insisted on taking back to the House for a separate vote today, the McKellar "patronage" amendment which the Senate without debate or record vote tacked onto the bill Wednesday. Were it included, more than 7,600 key officials in the various war agencies here would find themselves removed from the Federal pay roll as of July 1 until such time as President Roosevelt sent their names to the Senate and that body approved them.

The House itself insisted on retention with slight modification of a provision it inserted in the Labor Department-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill designed to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from opening up a jurisdictional dispute in three of the Kaiser shipyards on the West Coast.

By a vote of 169 to 11 it sent the appropriation bill back to conference with its insistence that the NLRB be prohibited from entertaining jurisdictional labor disputes in plants where labor contracts had been in effect three months or more without dispute.

The House action is aimed at efforts of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to obtain NLRB support to nullify contracts which the Kaiser Company has with the American Federation of Labor. C. I. O. officials contend these contracts were signed when the Kaiser yards employed only a few hundred workers and do not represent present sentiments at the yards.

Leaders of both Houses said that short of an unexpected burst of speed with burning of considerable midnight oil, Congress would not wholly breach the log jam before early next week. Then it intends to begin a two-month recess under its unprecedented resolution permitting either the President, the Speaker and the Vice-President, or a recommendation of the minority leaders to call Congress back into session.

Assets of $89,000 a Person In U. S. Reported by Ickes

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes estimated in an American Magazine article released yesterday that the nation's physical assets amounted to $89,000 for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Mr. Ickes said the assets totaled $12,023,000,000,000 — twelve trillion, twenty-three billion dollars—and said the total national debt amounted to only 1.17 per cent of that sum.

In releasing the article, the Magazine said it was believed to be the first computation ever made of the country's physical wealth.

"The $12,023,000,000,000 is what we ought to get," Secretary Ickes wrote, "for our country, raw, at a forced sale." And he added:

"This is my answer to the 'poor mouths' who are complaining that the war is going to bust us and that we shall leave our children penniless, with nothing but an overdraft that cannot be honored and a headache to show for the long and one-sided battle with the wolf that has been going on ever since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Observing the gross national debt was listed at $140,304,018,663 on June 5, Secretary Ickes said, "Put it and the total cost of the war against the wealth that lies in and on the ground of the United States and Alaska, and our obligations would look like the Sunday-school collection plate of the Swampland Church on a bad day."

"In arriving at America's wealth," he said, "I have not done any speculating, but have included only those minerals and metals that we know we have."

He valued the nation's public and private utilities at $63,000,000,000, its forests at $65,000,000,000, its manufacturing industries at $50,000,000,000, its petroleum at $75,000,000,000 and its water power at $5,000,000,000.

He said the country's public and private buildings were worth $140,000,000,000, and its iron and all other minerals except coal and petroleum at $1,645,000,000,000. Mr. Ickes indicated the country's unmined coal was worth nearly ten times as much as all other resources combined.

He valued all the unmined coal at present mining depths at $6,480,000,000,000 and said $2,000,000,000 worth additionally was available in United States possessions. At greater mining depths, he said, another $1,500,000,000,000 worth can be had.

He sad he did not consider the gold hoard buried in Kentucky because it had "little industrial value."

Loan for Canadian Aluminum Defended by Jones of R. F. C.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones testified today that an investigation of United States aid in development of the Canadian Shipshaw power and aluminum project would "disprove 99.9 per cent of the charges and innuendoes" concerning the deal.

Mr. Jones, appearing as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the House Rules Committee that he had "not the slightest objection" to a proposed congressional inquiry, but said, in response to questions, that he saw no need for it because "there's nothing that can't be had" by members of Congress concerning it.

As he began his testimony, there was no reference to his feud with Vice-President Wallace which broke out when the latter, as head of the Board of Economic Warfare, accused Mr. Jones of obstructing the Board's acquisition of vital war materials.

Loan Without Interest

The investigation of the Shipshaw development, under which Metal Reserves, and RFC agency, loaned the Aluminum Company of Canada $68,500,000 for the project, has been sought by Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington. He said he wanted to know why the money was loaned interest-free "when a vast number of power projects in the United States were denied priorities."

Mr. Jones, after saying an inquiry would disprove charges concerning the loan but that he would "not resent" the inquiry, volunteered to "answer any questions members of the committee may ask," and offered to prepare a "chronological statement on every step of aluminum procurement."

Representative J. Bayard Clark (D) of North Carolina said that committee members had heard Mr. Coffee's side of the story, and now "wanted to hear the other side," and then asked Mr. Jones whether he thought the inquiry would serve "any useful purpose."

"None," responded Mr. Jones, "except to clarify details."

Swinging back in his swivel chair, the Texan told the Committee that the arrangements were made after he had received a request from the War Production Board to buy "a certain amount" of aluminum from the Aluminum Company of Canada.

He said that he had informed President Roosevelt by letter of the arrangements which were made for the purchase, and then began a detailed discussion of the details of those arrangements.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 1,152,580
1943 volume to date 172,636,998
1942 volume to date 51,991,436

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	52.4	Prev. day	52.2
Month ago	51.2	Year ago	35.5
1943 high	52.4	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60g	1	62	62	62	— ¼
Adam Exp 1.15pg	38	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Adams-Millis 1½g	2	31¾	31	31½	+ ¼
Addressograph (1)	3	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	13	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	15	23¼	22⅞	23¼	
Allegh pf $3Oxw	54	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	2	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	21	31½	30⅞	30⅝	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾a	1	11	11	11	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	160	160	160	
Allied Mills (1½g)	1	22½	22	22½	+ ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	21	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	94	94	94	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	21	42¾	41¼	42	— ½
Alpha P Corn (1½g)	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	84	84	84	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	29½	29½	29½	
Am Airlines 1½xw	2	20½	19½	19½	— ¾
Am Bank Note .40a	12	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ¾
Am Bank N pf 3 ♦180		58½	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1.6a)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	40	40	40	
Am Cable & Rad	20	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	90¾	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅜
Am Can pf (7) ♦	50	180	179	180	+1
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	21	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 10¾pg	3	79	78¾	78¾	— ¾
Am Ch & Cable 1g	2	23½	23¼	23½	
Am Colortype .50g	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Am Cryn Sug (1½g)	3	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Distill	5	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Export L (1g)	11	27¾	27	27	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am & F P 2pf	32	24¼	23¾	24⅛	
Am-Haw 55 1½pg	3	33⅞	33	33	— ⅞
Am Hide & Leath	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69	69	69	
Am Ice	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Internat 1½g	24	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	24	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½pk	9	107	104⅞	105½	— 1¾
Am M&Fby (.40g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M & Met 1½g	5	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 ♦	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	17	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	79	38	35¾	38	+ 1⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	156	35¼	32	34⅜	+ 3⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Roll Mill .40g	122	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	
Am RM pf 4½ ♦	410	65	64½	6	+ ⅛
Am Seating (1½g)	3	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	1	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	13	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
Am SmRf pf 7 ♦	260	154	152	153½	+ ½
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	1	44	44	44	— ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	22	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	8	30	29¼	30	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	155⅜	154⅜	154¾	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	5	61¼	61	61	
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	70	145½	145⅜	145½	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	20	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	3	47¼	46¾	45¾	— ⅜
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85½	85⅝	85½	+2½
Am Woolen	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	34	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1.50g ♦	560	29½	28⅜	29½	+1⅛
Andes Cop (1½g)	1	13¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
APW Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mi (1g)	3	45	45	45	
Armour Del pf (7)	4	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
Armour Ill	365	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Armour Ill pr pf	9	61½	59¾	61½	+1¾
Armstrong Cx 1½g	6	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Artloom Corp .20g	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 ♦	50	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Assd DG 2pf 7 ♦	20	90	90	90	
Atch T & S F 3g	34	58½	57⅞	58	— ⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	85	85	85	—1¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	3	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ½
Atl Refining .30g	20	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp 1.40g	13	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	56	55¾	56	+ ½
Atlas Pow 1½pg ♦	60	61½	61½	61½	
Austin Nichols	12	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k ♦	10	56	56	56	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10g	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco (3¾g) ♦	30	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
Balt & Ohio	5	8½	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	4	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	12	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ ♦	30	43	43	43	
Barnsdall Oil .60	25	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 2g	3	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	
Bayuk Cigar 1¼	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	32	32	32	
Beat Crm pf 5 ♦	70	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	
Beil Aire (1g)	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Beedix Aviat 1½g	7	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60g	9	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	24	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37½	37½	37½	+1
Beth Steel (3g)	30	65½	64¾	65¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119	119	119	+1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	5	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .20g	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau (½pg)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	11	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53	53	53	—1
Bon Ami A (4) ♦	10	94	94	94	+1
Borden Co (.60g)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	3	36	36	36	+ ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	30	30	30	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1g	45	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	1				
Bklyn-Man Tr	1				
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	7	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bruns-Balke (1½g)	16	18⅞	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1½g)	2		5¼	5¼	— ¼
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 ♦	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Budd Mfg pf ♦	50	107	106½	106½	—1½
Budd Wheel 1½g	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Bulova Watch (2)	3	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	10	31	30½	31	— ⅛
Burr Add M .60	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	6	10	9⅞	10	
Butler Bros pf1¾	4	26	26	26	— ¼
Byers (AM) Co	10	18¼	18	18	
Byers pf 7.20k ♦	10	80	80	80	
Byron Jack 1½g	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
C					
Calif Pack 1½g	5	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½ ♦	10	53	53	53	
Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet & H .45g	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyn 1½g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3) ♦	40	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Cannot Packfle	31	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44½	44	44	—2
Capital Adm A	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 ♦	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Carc & D (5) ♦	30	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 1½pg	2	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	120	119¼	119¼	—3¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	29	50½	49⅞	50¼	+ ½
Celanese Co (1g)	21	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	30	104¼	104	104	
Celotex Corp 1½	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5) ♦	20	93	93	93	+1
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	21½	21½	21½	
Cent Found .10g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Cent RR N J	7	15⅝	14	14	—1½
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	38¼	38¼	38¼	

Markets to Observe Holiday on July 5

By the Associated Press

New York Security and commodity markets throughout the United States will be closed Monday, July 5, in observance of Independence Day.

Canadian grain and security exchanges and the London stock market will be open as usual.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Certain-teed Prod	6	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cert-Inds 6 pf ♦	30	56½	56½	56½	
Champ Pap&F 1½a	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pfA ♦	3	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	20	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	15	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	8	14¼	14	14¼	
Chi Gt West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1⅞pk	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	62	85	83⅝	84½	+ ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	7	14½	14½	14½	
City Stores	2	8¼	8	8	
Clark Equip 1½g	4	39	39	39	+ ¼
Cler E Ill pf 4½ ♦	10	114	114	114	
Cleve Graph Br (1g)	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	42¾	42	42¾	+1
Cluett Peabody 1a	4	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola A (3) ♦	20	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	6	22	21¾	21⅞	
Colo-P-P pf4¼ ♦	330	108	107⅜	107½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf ♦	490	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1½pg	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60a	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Col Broadc B .60g	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Col G & El	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5 ♦	60	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Colum Pict ½a	6	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	1	95	95	95	+1
Coml Credit (3)	8	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	22	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅝
Coml Solvents .30g	9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	57	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	20	66¼	65½	65½	— ¾
Comwlth Ed .70g	54	25¼	25	25½	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½pg	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½pg	21	24½	24	24½	+1¼
Consol Cig pf 7 ♦	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Con Cig pr pf6½ ♦	1	105⅞	105½	105½	
Cons Copper	21	5	4⅞	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	43	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	8	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	3	3	3	
Cons Fd Im pf (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	5	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½ ♦	20	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
Container Corp 3½g	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
Cont Bak 1½g	14	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can (1½g)	6	35⅞	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	6	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Cont Motors .30g	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	35¼	34½	34½	— ¼
Cont Steel (1½g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+1
Copperweld Sti .80	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cop'weld pf 2½ ♦	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	17	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 ♦	30	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
Coty Internatl	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1g)	26	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Crane Co cv pf 5 ♦	100	105¾	105½	105½	+ ¼
Crow Ck & S 1½g	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅜	15½	15½	
Crown Zell pf 5 ♦	10	95	95	95	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 2e	17	36⅛	36¼	36½	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	80	79½	80	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¼a	8	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	3	19½	19¼	19½	
Curtis Publishing	21	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	10	73	73	73	+1
Curt P pr pf 11½k	2	34½	34½	34½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	31	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	5	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½pg	4	26	26	26	
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	20	42¾	41	42¾	+ 1¾
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	36¼	36	36	— ½
Del & Hudson	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	8	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	
Detroit Ed (.90g)	13	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 ♦	750	34¾	33½	34¾	+1¾
Diam Match 1½	2	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
Diam Match pf 1½	1	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	— ½
Diam T Motor ½pg	3	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	19	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ ♦	150	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Doehler Die C ⅜pg	3	32¼	31¾	32	+1
Dome Mines h1.20g	2	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	9	67½	67	67	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	149¾	149¼	149¼	— ¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	34	34	34	
Dunhill Int	5	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	2	157½	157½	157½	
E					
Eastern Air L	8	42¾	42	42½	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	4	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	165¾	165½	165⅝	+ ⅛
East Kod pf 6 ♦	30	180	180	180	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅛
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El Auto-Lite 1g	1	39⅛	38⅞	39	
Elec Boat (½pg)	24	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	4	63¼	62½	62¼	— ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	5	67¾	66½	67½	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 ♦	190	78½	78	78	—1
Eng $5½pf5½ ♦	120	81	80½	80½	
Equit Off Bldg	5	1	1	1	
Erie RR (½pg)	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Erie RR ct (½pg)	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50¼	50	50¼	— ¼
Evans Products	20	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	7	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr (3½g)	36	18½	17½	18⅜	+ ⅞
Fed Lt&T pf 6 ♦	10	102	102	102	
Fed Mrch&Smelt 2g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
Fed D St pf 4½ ♦	110	93¾	93	93¾	— ¼
Fin P F Ins 1.60a	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Firestone T T 1½g	10	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	109½	109½	109½	
Flintkote(4½) ♦	1	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
Flintkotepf(4½) ♦	10	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
Florence Stove (1g)	2	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Follansbee Steel	1	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf ♦	40	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Food Mach (1.70g)	1	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Fst W 6pf 2½ ♦	80	20	20	20	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5 ♦	20	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¼
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gar (Robt) 1½a	4	3½	3½	3½	
Gamewell Co 1g ♦	490	30	29	30	
Gar Wood Ind 1½g	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1½a	4	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	20	10	10	10	
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.30g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gen Baking .45g	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bak pf 8	10	143½	143½	134½	+1½
Gen Cable	7	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Cab pf3½xw ♦	120	96½	95	95	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	71	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	
Gen Foods .80g	20	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	1	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Motors (1g)	56	55¾	55⅛	55⅛	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130½	130½	130½	+1¾
Gen O Adr A 3a	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 ♦	90	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .60g	7	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe (1½g)	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Sti C pf 3t	20	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	21½	20½	20½	—1
Gen T & Rub 1½a	1	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Gillette S Raz 1½g	16	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72⅞	72¾	72⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	15	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Glidden Co (.60g)	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Gliddden cv pf 2¼	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6 ♦	2	53⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+2⅜
Goodrich B F 1½a	18	41¾	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	16	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	3	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	2	103¾	103	103¼	+ ⅜
Gotham Hos (1.4e)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Granite C S .17½pg	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	26	26	26	
Grant (WT) pf (1)	7	26	25	26	+1
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	8	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½pg	6	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 ♦	120	149	148	148½	—1½
Green (HL) (2a)	6	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	9	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	17	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Grun Air En 1½a	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	4½	4½	4½	
Guantan Sug pf ♦	10	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
H					
Hanna $5 pf 5 ♦	120	107	107	107	
Harb-Walker 1½g	13	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	23¾	23¼	23¾	
Hazel-

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Grave Charges Against Fly Made in House

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP) — More than 50 charges ranging from general incompetency to endangerment of the national security were made against the Federal Communications Commission by the Cox Committee today as it began public hearings in its House-ordered investigation of the agency.

FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly issued this statement:

"We have grown accustomed to Mr. Cox announcing conclusions in advance of a hearing. These charges are a tissue of falsehood. They will be wholly disproved if anything like a fair hearing can be expected from a committee constituted and motivated as is this one."

The committee heard no witnesses today, Mr. Garey explaining that Harold Smith, Budget director, who had been called to testify, was out of town. He said he desired to ask Mr. Smith about a proposed executive order submitted to the President by the War and Navy departments to effect curtailment of FCC activities. The order was never signed, Mr. Garey added.

The charges were listed in committee documents made public by Eugene L. Garey, general counsel for the committee headed by Representative Eugene Cox (D-Ga.).

Included were letters from Mr. Garey to the Secretaries of War and Navy requesting their attendance later in the hearings, and a recommendation from the joint chiefs of staff that the President halt all military and quasi-military radio intelligence activities of the FCC.

All the charges and documents which Mr. Garey produced for the hearings were based, he said, on facts "heretofore substantially established through investigation by this committee."

Throughout were references to alleged efforts by FCC Chairman James L. Fly, with whom Representative Cox has been at odds for some time, to dominate the entire radio field and to thwart the desires of Army and Navy officials with respect to communication facilities.

There also was a reference to Mr. Fly's activities "in defeating the Army-Navy and Hawaiian broadcasting stations' voluntary pre-Pearl Harbor joint efforts to arrange for the elimination of Japanese language broadcasts in Hawaii, and the contribution of such resulting failure to the Pearl Harbor disaster."

On all the charges, Mr. Garey said, Army and Navy witnesses would be asked to testify.

The investigation started off with a bang today as Chairman Cox threatened to call police to force FCC Counsel Charles Denny to be seated, after the latter sought to interrupt Eugene L. Garey, committee counsel, during Mr. Garey's reading of a list of charges against the commission.

Mr. Denny told newspapermen later he merely wanted to explain to the committee that Dr. Robert Leigh, head of the FCC Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, could not be present next Friday, when the hearings are to be resumed. Mr. Leigh, he said, has an unbreakable engagement in London next week on official business.

Mr. Denny said he also desired, at the time of one of his interruptions, to question Mr. Garey about letters Mr. Garey read into the record.

National Banks' Call June 30

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, June 30.

The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation also issued calls respectively for conditions of Federal Reserve member banks and insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, both as of June 30.

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
Let us serve you as you would like to be served.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Dividend Notice
The Board of Directors today declared a dividend of 40¢ per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation, payable July 15, 1943 to stockholders of record July 6, 1943. Checks will be mailed.
S. W. DURIG, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
June 22, 1943
SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Airc Access (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Alum Ltd (h8a)	99½	99½	99½
450	Alum Co Am (2g)	116½	115¾	116
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113⅝	113½	113⅝
50	Am Book (½g)	30½	30½	30½
600	Am Capital B	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¾	8½	8½
800	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2½	2½
1100	Am Cyan B	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
2500	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	17	17	17
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27⅝	27½	27½
100	Am Gas & Elpf (4½)	108¾	108¾	108¾
100	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Am Gen 82 pf (2)	36	36	36
5600	Am Light&Tr (1.30)	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
800	Am Maracaibo	13-16	1-16	1-16
1000	Am Republics .10G	10	10⅛	10⅛
2300	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	99	99	99
900	Am Superpow pf	14⅝	14	14⅝
100	Am Thread pf (¾)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Appl El Pw pf (4½)	105½	105½	105½
1200	Ark N Gas pf (.50k)	10¼	10	10¼
1500	Ark Nat Gas A	5	5	5
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Atlas D Forge (½g)	8	7⅞	8
200	Automat Prod (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	9	9	9
100	Axton-Fish A	92	90	90
400	Babcock & Wil	23½	23	23½
300	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Basic Refract	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Beech Airc (1e)	14	14	14
100	Bellanca Airc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
50	Blauners	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900	Blias (E W)	14¾	14¼	14¾
100	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
350	Blue Ridge cv pf (3d)	45	45	45
1100	Bohack (HC)	10⅞	9⅞	10¾
410	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	74	71½	74
300	Bowm-Bilt H 2	1	1	1
700	Brax Tr L & P	22	21¾	21¾
600	Breeze Corp	11	11	11
100	Brewst Aero	5½	5½	5½
1300	Bridgpt Mach	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
200	Brill A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
25	Brill pf	72½	72½	72½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Brown-F Dist	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Buckeye P L	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1300	Buf N&EP pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
450	Buf N&EP 5pf	96¼	95¾	96¼
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
3200	Burry Biscuit	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
700	Butler P H	5⅛	5	5⅛
1300	Cal El Pow	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
9300	Callite Tung (.20g)	5⅝	5	5⅝
400	Can Marconi (.04g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Carrier Corp	17⅞	17½	17⅞
100	Casco Prod (1e)	12½	12½	12½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	4¼	4¼
100	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Cen Ohio Stl (.70g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	10	10	10
100	Chesebrough (4a)	100	99½	100
100	Chic Nw & Mch (¼g)	7	7	7
100	Childs pf	16⅛	15⅞	16
500	Cities Service	15⅝	15¼	15¼
300	Cit Svc pf	92	91½	92
100	Cit Svc pf B	9½	9½	9½
20	Cit Svc pf BB	90	87½	90
200	Claude Neon Lts	2	2	2
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	32½	32½	32½
800	Cleve Tract (2¼g)	15½	15½	15½
3700	Colon Develop	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200	Colonial Airl	8½	8¼	8¼
800	Colo Fuel&I war	3⅜	3½	3½
40	olum G&E pf (5)	51¾	51½	51¾
100	Cons Biscuit (¼e)	5	5	5
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62	61¾	62
800	Cons Rei Strs (2½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
90	Cont G&E prpf (7)	95	94½	95
400	Coop-B pr pf (3)	38¾	38¾	38¾
200	Copper Range (½g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
400	Cosden Petro	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Creole Pet	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1600	CW Liquid	10½	10½	10½
100	Croft Brewing	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Crown C Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Crown Z Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	20⅜	20¼	20½
25	Dennison M pr pf 3a	62	62	62
300	Derby Oil	3½	3½	3½
60	Derby Oil pf (4k)	68	67¼	67¾
6600	Det Gray Ir	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
600	Duro Test (.05g)	3	3	3
275	Duval Tex Sul (1½k)	32	31½	31½
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12½	12	12½
175	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	35¼	34	35¼
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	57⅝	57	57⅝
100	East Sta Corp	¾	¾	¾
100	East Sta pf A	27½	27½	27½
500	East Sta pf A	28	27¼	28
20	East Sug As pf (2½k)	40	40	40
200	EasyWashMB (½e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Econ Gro Strs (½g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
8000	El Bond&Sh	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	ElBond&Sh pf (6)	68½	68	68½
200	ElB&S $5 pf (5) xd	64½	64½	64½
450	El P&L 2pf A	36	34½	35¾
100	El P&L war	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Emerson El (.20g)	8½	8¾	8¾
300	Emsco D&Eq (¼g)	10½	10½	10½
600	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Eq Crp $3 pf (1½k)	32	32	32
100	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
700	Fairchild En&Air	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200	Fansteel M (et ⅛e)	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
400	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	41¼	41¼	41¼
700	Gen Finance (.20)	4	3⅞	4
10	Gen G & E pf B	100½	100½	100½
10	Gen Pub S pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
700	Gen Share	2	2	2
100	Glen (3½)	51¾	51¾	51¾
600	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17	17
100	Godchaux Sug B	11½	11½	11½
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Goch Tire Inc (2e)	84½	84½	84½
100	Grand Rap V .05g	5	5	5
100	Gray Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	81½	81½	81½
200	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	34	33¼	33¾
100	Greenf T & D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
4200	Gulf Oil (1)	47¼	47	47⅛
600	Hartford Rav vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Hazeltine (2½e)	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	Hecla Min (.15g)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200	Heli C Gold (.15.65)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
60	Hormel & Co (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
800	Humble Oil (3¼)	73	72¾	73
300	Hum-Roas P 150	4½	4¾	4⅝
700	Hy Iowa Pow	4	4	4
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Ill Ia Pw pf (1¼k)	37½	37¼	37½
700	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	12¾	12½	12½
40	Ind Stve 6% pf	31	31	31
100	Ind Co N Am (2½a)	82½	82¼	82½
1100	Int2Hyd El pf	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Int Min & Chem war.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
14100	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	17½	18¾
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	18¾	18½	18¾
1800	Int Util B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
400	Ital Supernow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Jacobs (P L)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	87	87	87
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	91	91	91
100	Kennedy's	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Kingston Prod	4	3⅞	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
160	Koppers Co pf (6)	96	95¼	96
200	Krueger Brew (.32½g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Lack RR NJ	34	34	34
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅜	13	13
100	Lane-Wells (½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Line Material (½e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15½	15½	15½
800	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Long Isl	2	2	2
225	Long Is L pf	44	43	44
450	Long Is L pf B	39¾	38½	39⅛
400	Louis L&E (.20G	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Mangel Strs	4½	4½	4½
100	Marray Oil	23	23	23
400	MeWill Dredg (½G)	12½	12	12
100	Memph N Gas (.10G)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Merritt-C & S	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2⅛
300	Mid St P Avte (.45G)	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Fairchild En&Air	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
200	Fansteel M (et ⅛e)	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
400	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	41¼	41¼	41¼
700	Gen Finance (.20)	4	3⅞	4
10	Gen G & E pf B	100½	100½	100½
10	Gen Pub S pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
700	Gen Share	2	2	2
100	Glen (3½)	51¾	51¾	51¾
600	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	17½	17	17
100	Godchaux Sug B	11½	11½	11½
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Goch Tire Inc (2e)	84½	84½	84½
100	Grand Rap V .05g	5	5	5
100	Gray Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	81½	81½	81½
200	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	34	33¼	33¾
100	Greenf T & D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
4200	Gulf Oil (1)	47¼	47	47⅛
600	Hartford Rav vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Hazeltine (2½e)	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	Hecla Min (.15g)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
200	Heli C Gold (.15.65)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
60	Hormel & Co (2)	32¼	32¼	32¼
800	Humble Oil (3¼)	73	72¾	73
300	Hum-Roas P 150	4½	4¾	4⅝
700	Hy Iowa Pow	4	4	4
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Ill Ia Pw pf (1¼k)	37½	37¼	37½
700	Imp Oil Ltd (½g)	12¾	12½	12½
40	Ind Stve 6% pf	31	31	31
100	Ind Co N Am (2½a)	82½	82¼	82½
1100	Int2Hyd El pf	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Int Min & Chem war.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
14100	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	17½	18¾
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	18¾	18½	18¾
1800	Int Util B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
400	Ital Supernow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Jacobs (P L)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	87	87	87
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	91	91	91
100	Kennedy's	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Kingston Prod	4	3⅞	4

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
1100	Phoenix Sec	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
200	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
80	Pitts&LakeE (2½g)	62	61½	61½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94½	94	94½
400	Polaris Ming (.30e)	11	11	11
50	Pub Sd P&L $pf (5x)	116¾	116¾	116¾
600	Pug SD P&L $6 pf	73	72⅝	72⅝
100	Pur Sd P&T (½g	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Pyrene (.20g)	8½	8½	8½
10	Quaker Ooats (4)	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
100	Quebec Pow (h1)	13	13	13
700	RKO opt war	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
200	Rwy & Lat Sec (.30g).	14	14	14
150	Raym Come (1a)	16⅝	16½	16⅝
100	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
200	Reiter-Post	⅝	⅝	⅝
1300	Republic Avia (½g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
800	Richmond Rad (.10g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
4200	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	3⅞
800	Salt Dome Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Schulte (DA)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Scovill Mfg (1f)	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
300	Scullin Stl (1g)	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
100	Sec Corp Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
11100	Segal Lock & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Seiberling Rub (½g)	9¼	9¼	9⅜
100	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Selected Ind cv	9	8¾	8¾
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	72	72	72
200	Sentry & Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seton Leather (½g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	95¾	95¾	95¾
25	Silex (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
200	So Penn Oil (1.60)	46¾	46¾	46¾
100	So Phosphate (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Spalding	3¼	3	3¼
10	Spalding 1 pf	28	28	28
600	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Stand C&S pf (1.50)	17½	17½	17⅝
50	StandDredgpf(1.60)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150	St Pow&L pf	43¼	43¼	43¼
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
1200	Stand Tube B (.10g)	2⅛	1⅞	2
200	Sterchi Br Strs	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Steel Al Prod (.90e)	11½	11½	11½
400	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
1100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
600	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4⅞	5
50	Sunray Oil pf (2¾)	48	48	48
100	Tampa El	23¼	23¼	23¼
600	Technicolor	13	12¾	12⅞
600	Texon Oil & L	5½	5½	5½
100	Tubize	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Tubize Chat A	61	61	61
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Ulen Realiz	3	3	3
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Union G Can	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Unit Airc Pr	11½	11⅜	11⅜
1600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50	Unit Elastic (.70g)	15½	15½	15½
1600	Unit Gas	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
50	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121	121	121
100	Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼
2400	Unit Light&P A	83½	83	83½
1000	Unit Light&P B	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Unit Prof Sh	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71⅞	71	71⅝
75	US & I Sec pf	79	78¾	78¾
200	US Foil B	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	United Stores	½	½	½
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	3	3
25	Univ Insur (.35g)	22	22	22
800	Univ Pict cte	19¼	18¾	19¼
175	Utah P & L2pf (5¼)	64	61¼	64
1400	Utility Equit	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28	28	28
100	Wagner Bak vtc (.30g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	West Air Lines	10	10	10
75	Westmreind Inc (1a)	18½	18½	18½
700	Woodley Pet (.40)	6⅝	6½	6½
700	Wright Harr (h.30)	3	2⅞	3

Total stock sales today, estimated, 235,000 shares; year ago, 52,465 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
26	Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	94	94	94
2	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	124½	124½	124½
14	As Elec 4½s 53	71¼	71	71¼
2	As G&E 5s 50	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
8	As G&E 5s 48	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
8	As G&E 4½s 49	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
2	As T&T 5½s 55A	81⅝	81½	81⅝
16	Baldw L 6s 50	115	115	115
2	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103½	103½	103½
5	Can Nor P 5s 53	99	99	99
18	Cen St El 5½s 54	36¾	36¼	36¼
5	Cen St El 5s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54¼	54	54¼
8	Cities Ser 5s 69	95	95	95
8	Cities Ser 5s 58	94½	94½	94½
52	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¼	96	96¼
2	Cit S P&W 5½s 52	95½	95	95½
29	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97¼	96¾	97
9	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
19	East G&F 4s 56A	89¼	89	89
43	Elec P&L 5s 2030	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105	105¼
2	Fla Pow 4s 66C	106	106	106
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97½	97½	97½
10	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100	100	100
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	107¾	173¾	107¾
6	Ind Svc 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	88	88	88
6	Inters Pow 6s 52	82¼	82	82¼
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Midland Val 5s 43	59	59	59
6	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106½	106½	106½
5	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106½	106½	106½
5	Nat Pub S 5s 78ct	23	23	23
2	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	102	102
9	N Eng G&E 5s 50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	70	70	70
35	N Engg G&E 5s 47	70	69¾	69¾
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	95¾	95½	95¾
14	N Eng Pow 6s 48	93¾	93½	93½
1	N Orl P S 6s'49A	104½	104½	104½
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	81⅞	81	81⅞
1	Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	111½	111¼	111½
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	106	106	106
1	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150½	150½	150½
3	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	89	89	89
1	Safe Har W 4½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
8	Scullin Stl 3s 51	95	95	95
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104¼	104¼	104¼
26	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Cos P&L 6s 2022A	103	103	103
8	Spalding 5s 89	73½	73½	73½
6	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	81⅝	81½	81⅝
2	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	81½	81½	81½
5	Stand G&E 6s 51	81½	81½	81½
7	Stand G&E 6s 57	81⅝	81½	81½
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	81¼	81¼	81¼
12	Stand P&L 6s 57	81¼	81¼	81¼
8	Tex El 5s 60	108½	108½	108½
2	Tex P&L 6s 2022A	115	115	115
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	109	109	109
1	Tol Ed 3½s 68	108⅝	109	109
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Utah P&L 4s 2024A	105	105	105
3	Utah P&L 4½s 44	98½	98½	98½
5	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19½	19½	19½

Foreign Bonds

1	Cauca Val 7s 48	20½	20½	20½
3	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	26½	26½	26½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Corporate Profits Reports Show Gains

NEW YORK—Corporation earnings reports released during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

Quarter ended March 31	1943	1942
National Pwr & Light	$ .19	$ .11
Year ended March 31		
Philip Morris & Co	6.13	8.00
Quarter ended May 31		
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel	.88*	.80*
5 months ended May 31		
Union Pacific RR	9.15	3.58
N. Y. Central RR	4.16	1.76
Nor

MacFayden Will Help; Frisch Next Hub Visitor

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The signing of Danny MacFayden by the Braves reminds the writer of a conversation with the veteran right-hand pitcher in the Red Sox clubhouse a week ago. Danny had been pitching batting practice for the Sox and was sitting in front of Oscar Judd's locker, pulling off his shoes.

"You can still pitch in the big leagues," I told him. "Have you ever thought of trying it again?"

"Well, I have thought of it," MacFayden replied. "I can go at top speed for three or four innings. But if I try to pitch a full game, it gets to be hard work by the seventh, eighth and ninth."

Will Help

However, if MacFayden can pitch just three or four innings at what he calls "top speed" for the Braves, he will help Casey Stengel. Nobody expects him to work every fourth or fifth day in turn, as Tobin, Andrews, Barrett and Javery are supposed to do. But one of the club's chief troubles this year has been lack of big league support in the bull pen. MacFayden certainly can aid this cause. To make room for him, the Braves dropped Allyn Stout.

One more word about MacFayden. If he does little else, he can walk into the middle of an enemy uprising and, at least, get the ball over the plate. He always did have good control, unbothere by jammed bases.

What the Braves could use mostly at this hour, though, are a few hits and runs. They tallied five yesterday, so the box score says, in dropping their seventh in a row to the Chicago Cubs, 6-5, but four of the runs were unearned — booted in by second baseman Eddie Stanky.

Pirates Next

Of course, Stengel would have shattered the Chicago monopoly yesterday if his outfield had played like you expect a big league picket line to play. Nieman in left played several balls poorly, to aid the Chicago scoring.

Tomorrow, Ladies' Day, the Pittsburgh Pirates come to Boston for a short series and Stengel, no doubt, will welcome Frankie Frisch at Back Bay. Casey is weary of playing and losing to the Cubs. And everybody else is weary of watching it take place.

Pittsburgh closes here with a double-header on Sunday and Bill McKenchie comes in for a holiday twin bill on Monday. Frisch, by the way, is running a good third in the National League race, much to the amazement of a lot of people.

Red Sox Lose

As this is written, Stengel holds a 1943 edge on Frisch. The tally is four wins for Boston, three for Pittsburgh. The Braves, in fact, took all four in a row at the start of the season, but since have dropped three, two of them by one run.

In the West, the Red Sox dropped a 3-2 decision to the Tigers. All of Detroit's runs were unearned, errors by Judd and Lupien and a passed ball by Partee helping the westerners. Judd was trying for his eighth victory, but instead accepted his fourth defeat.

The Red Sox tomorrow continue their American League adventures at Cleveland. Early today the Sox were just half a game in front of the fourth-place Indians, putting considerable pressure on the approaching series. The Tribe currently is playing the leading Yankees and did the Red Sox a favor yesterday by defeating the New York club. But, of course, the Sox must do something, occasionally, to help themselves.

* * *

Briefs. . . . MacFayden, who is 37, last pitched in the majors with the Braves in 1939. . . . Schoolboy Rowe chalked up No. 7 for the Phillies yesterday. . . . A year of rest, apparently, was just what he needed. . . . The Browns have stepped up their pace somewhat, although Vern Stephens lost his batting lead by Guy Curtright of the White Sox. . . . Curtright is one of the best stories of the year —a St. Paul rookie who hit under .300 in the A. A. a year ago. . . . Must be the Dykes influence.

Andersson Gives Haegg Surprise With Mile Mark

STOCKHOLM, July 2 (AP) — Arne Andersson the "flying school teacher" known as Gunder Haegg's "shadow" shattered Haegg's 4:04.6 world record for the mile by stepping the distance in 4:02.6 yesterday.

Competing in the Swedish National Festival track meet at Goeteborg—where a year ago Haegg was timed in 4:06.2—Andersson cut two full seconds off Haegg's recognized mark. He finished a few yards ahead of Rune Gustavson who equaled Haegg's record of 4:04.6 which was made a month after the Goeteborg meet.

It was a notable achievement for the instructor who competed often against Haegg, now in the United States, but always finished second.

In Chicago, where he will run at Soldier Field, Haegg expressed amazement. Told one of his records had been bettered the smooth-riding Swede guessed first it was his two-mile mark of 8:47, then his 1,500 meter record of 3:45.8, and third his 3,000 meter feat of 8:01.2.

Wrong on all three guesses he expressed surprise at learning it was his mile record. He was doubly surprised to learn it was Andersson who did it, guessing first a runner named Spaanjert, then another named Alsen.

Haegg said he doubted he could beat Andersson's times while on his United States tour, but added he might do so when he returned to Sweden and again competed against Andersson.

McKenley, Vogel Favored to Win

Herb McKenley, of Boston College, National junior 400-meter champion, and Teddy Vogel, Waltham schoolboy who is National junior 10,000-meter title-holder, will be favored in four events at Mayor Tobin's annual City of Boston Independence Day track meet at Franklin Park July 5.

McKenley is favored to win both the 100 and 440-yard dashes, while Vogel is considered the one to beat in the mile and three-mile tests. A total of 128 athletes will compete in 15 events, with the meet starting at 10 a. m.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 8-3, Syracuse 3-0.
Toronto 3-3, Baltimore 2-2.
Buffalo 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 11, Jersey City 4.

American Association

Toledo 5-1, Louisville 4-0.
Columbus 10-4, Indianapolis 1-3.
St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 1.

Eastern League

Binghamton 6, Scranton 4.
Wilkes-Barre 5, Elmira 3.
Springfield 11, Hartford 6.
Albany 5, Utica 1.

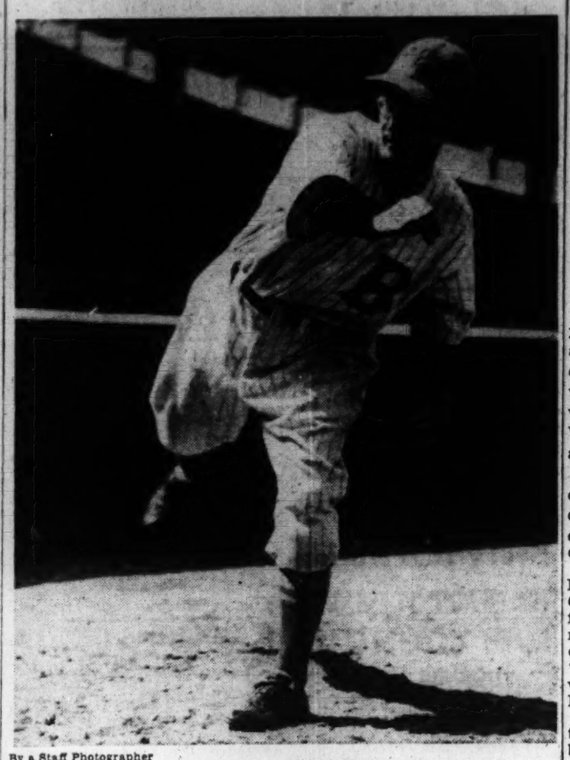
Southern Association

Nashville 14, Birmingham 6.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 6.
Memphis at Chattanooga, postponed.
New Orleans at Knoxville, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 4-1, San Diego 1-5.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 0.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 4, Portland 3.

Back With Braves



By a Staff Photographer

Danny MacFayden

This veteran right-hander, who in 1926 stepped out of Somerville, Mass., High School into Fenway Park with the Red Sox, is being given another chance by Bob Quinn to come back as a major league pitcher. In '35, when it seemed Danny was all through and Cincinnati had dropped him, Bob gave him an opportunity to come back. MacFayden won 17 games for the Braves in '36. Before signing this 1943 contract with the Braves, he was pitching for a semi-pro club at Pawtucket, R. I.

Willie Hoppe Playing Pool To Entertain Boys in Camp

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Several times Willie Hoppe, the baffling billiardist, has found himself behind the eight-ball instead of before it during his 35,000-mile tour of service camps, where the astute and sedate champion is heralded with the ignominious fanfare of "Here comes the pool shark!"

For the first time since the turn of the century, the cue colossus is playing pocket billiards (pool). It was more than 40 years ago when Willie and his brother, Frank, gave their first exhibition in New York—with Willie standing on a box to reach the pool table. The old master, Maurice Daley, saw the stroke of young "Bill" and told him it was more for billiards than pool. Pool has been out ever since.

Longest Champion

But now the three-cushion, cushion-carom, and 18.1 balkline king, who is sports longest-reigning champion, has gone for the green baize table with holes "because the boys in the camps demanded it." He figures 98 per cent of them are pool players.

"Pocket billiards—or pool, as you wish—is their main pastime," observes the one-time boy wonder. "Some camps have from 200 to 300 tables scattered around their premises, stuck any place where there is room. After the war the sport will have its greatest revival in history."

Behind the eight-ball?—sure, but a lot of fun, cracks Hoppe.

"The kids ask me a lot of questions which sometimes I can't answer and once in a while I drop a match and have to keep a straight face or they think I let their ace beat me and they start hooting, in a friendly sort of way, of course. I've played in weather 25 below zero and 100 above in the shade. During the seven-month tour, I've played before 200,000 men in 160 camps and flatter myself by thinking I've entertained them. I've put on as many as five shows a day. I've fallen off trains and I've stood up 400 miles at a stretch because I couldn't find a seat. But I've loved every minute of it."

Dozen Trick Shots

Hoppe has about a dozen trick shots up his sleeve and several hundred more which are not tricky but require his incredible skill. The boys seem to go for the one called "Tiddly-winks" in which a coin is placed atop a ball which Hoppe tees off against with his cue ball—the object being to flop the coin into a cup on the rail. It never fails.

He remembers the toughest trip he had was the 400-mile standing ride to Moffatt Field, Calif., carrying three bags which contained his break-apart cues, billiard balls, and tooth brush. The first thing he did when he limped off the train was to fall off the platform.

"You've really got to have a sense of humor," he winks, "for some of those kids try to tell me how to play the game. Some of their suggestions are pretty sound, too. I coach them if they want me to, telling them that sighting a cue is just like sighting a rifle. They catch on quick, and I certainly would hate to be out in front of them if they had a rifle in their hands."

Hoppe has autographed everything from match boxes to phonograph records. Some camps are awed by his presence and call him "Mr. Hoppe." Others break down and call him "Willie" or "Bill" and almost all of them facetiously call him the "pool shark."

The champ, who won his first 18.1 balkline title in Paris in 1906, is going back to his home in White Plains, N. Y., to rest up before starting another round of camp-callings next fall.

"Working harder than I ever did in my life—but having the time of my life," he says.

To Join Spars

CHICAGO (AP)—Elizabeth Hicks, golf professional of Long Beach, Calif., has announced she has made out application to joint the Spars. Miss Hicks is the "duration" National amateur champion, having won the title in 1941.

BRAVES FIELD TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.....Hub 2195
and Braves Field.....Sta. 9000
LADIES' DAY — Entrance on Babcock Street

RED SOX BASEBALL SCHOOL
Fenway Park — Boston
Under Supervision of
DAN HOWLEY
Assisted by Several Red Sox Scouts
First Session — Boys 16 to 20 years
July 6, 7, 8, 9 10:00 A. M.
Second Session — Defense Workers
July 13, 14, 15 5:00 P. M.
Players must have their own uniform, shoes and glove.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Maybe you think things are a bit dull in the sports line, but the word is that they're having a right good season in Northern Africa . . . We have this straight from Corp. Vince Murphy, occasional contributor to this column and son of Sports Editor Jimmy Murphy of the Canton (Ill.) Daily Ledger.

* * *

"Probably the most interesting event yet pulled off in N. Africa, excluding Rommel's bicycle act," Vince writes, "was a softball game played recently. It seems that a news story praising a team composed of a group of former Texas softballers playing under the name of the 'Texans' was read by members of a Mid-Western unit whose ball club is called the 'Omvacs.' the Omvacs claimed a prior victory over the Texans and allowed they could repeat. The game drew 3,000 fans, and the Omvacs took the decision 6-4, although the Texans gave them a scare in the final inning when one of the Lone Star boys hoisted a mighty drive that the Omvacs centerfielder had to take off the fence."

* * *

More from Corp. Murphy: "Also if there is any football played in N. Africa (or on the Continent) next fall, coaches wouldn't have to look far for backfield aces. Here's my choice of four pretty fair boys: Major Clint Frank of Yale, Lieut. Tom Harmon, Michigan; Lieut. Banks McFadden, Clemson, and Lieut. Walt Daly of Penn. Daly and Harmon had a chance meeting recently, their first since the 1939 Penn-Michigan game at Franklin Field which the Wolverines took 19-17. Daly was clearing the way for Frank Reagan that day while Harmon was—well, you probably remember, too. Daly, by the way, is working in the same outfit with me."

* * *

Can't be much question about Vince's information on that report.

Bill Cox, the Phillies prexy, played his first round of golf of the season at Knollwood the other day and claimed he'd break a hundred. He lost out by three-putting the last green for an even 100. . . . Gloria Callen, the swimmer who recently turned pro, now is reported listening to an offer to do a female Tarzan for the movies. . . . When Clark Shaughnessy collected his first Pitt football squad for practice the other day, he told them, "we will have as many of 10,000 pass plays." . . . And in reply to a few skeptical looks, Clark insisted that with small variations he might really approach that figure. . . . Since Pitt has only six veterans on a squad of 56, one variation likely will be the play where the coach buries his face in his head and refuses to look until it's over.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	5	1	2	0	1	.375
Nieman	80	10	28	0	11	.315
Holmes	253	28	76	3	14	.300
McCarthy	249	34	73	1	25	.293
Klutts	78	5	20	1	8	.256
Workman	231	20	62	0	22	.247
Ryan	166	17	41	1	12	.247
Masi	84	13	20	2	11	.238
Ross	152	22	36	5	19	.237
Burns	57	5	13	1	3	.228
Wietelmann	214	16	45	1	20	.210
Joost	224	23	46	3	14	.205
Farrell	14	1	2	0	0	.143
Poland	78	6	11	0	7	.141
Cuccinello	16	1	0	0	0	.000
Gerahty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	121	13	36	0	9	.298
Fox	243	27	68	1	17	.280
Culberson	111	14	31	2	6	.279
Conroy	36	5	10	1	1	.278
Cronin	48	4	13	0	10	.271
Tabor	230	19	62	2	20	.235
Doerr	253	22	60	5	20	.237
Lupien	261	22	69	2	15	.226
Lake	170	25	38	2	14	.224
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Barna	89	11	13	1	5	.236
Miles	119	9	24	0	10	.202
Lazor	77	7	14	0	5	.182
Peacock	73	4	13	0	4	.164

Six Stars Accept Ryder Invitations

NEW YORK (AP) — Invitations have been accepted by six golfers to play with the 10-man war-time Ryder Cup team in Detroit Aug. 7-8 against Walter Hagen's "All-Stars" in the fourth annual Challenge series for the benefit of the Red Cross.

In addition to Craig Wood, captain of the Ryder team, those accepting were Gene Sarazen, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Demaret, Lloyd Mangrum and Harold McSpaden. Four other—Ben Hogan, Vic Ghezzi, Sam Snead and Horton Smith—also have been invited, but they are in the armed forces and cannot yet give definite word as to whether they'll be able to appear.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C	G.B.
New York	34	25	.576	
Washington	34	30	.531	2½
Boston	32	32	.500	4½
Cleveland	31	32	.492	5
Chicago	29	30	.492	5
Detroit	28	30	.483	5½
St. Louis	28	31	.475	6
Philadelphia	30	36	.455	7½

Results July 1

Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1. (11 inns.).
Chicago 2, Washington 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	38	23	.623	
Brooklyn	42	27	.609	
Pittsburgh	33	29	.532	5½
Cincinnati	31	31	.500	7½
Philadelphia	31	32	.492	8
Boston	28	33	.459	10
Chicago	26	38	.406	13½
New York	24	40	.375	15½

Results July 1

Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 9. (12 inns.).
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

A Year Ago Today

By the Associated Press

Yankees defeated Red Sox, 5 to 3, to stretch American League lead to four games.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Javery	7	6	Andrews	6	8
Tobin	5	5	Barrett	5	7
Salvo	2	2	Farrell	0	0
Odom	2	2	Talcott	0	0

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	7	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	4	Karl	1	1
Ryba	3	1	Dobson	1	3
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	0
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

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(Continued from previous page)

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Barcolene is harmless
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on T Wharf Tip—Boston
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LYNN

(Continued from previous page)

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T	A	R	O	▨	J	N
H	▨	N	▨	R	O	D
▨	M	E	S	H	E	S
P	A	O	L	O	▨	E
A	Y	▨	E	▨	F	E
N	▨	A	E	S	I	R
C	A	S	P	A	R	▨
A	M	A	▨	M	▨	B
K	Y	▨	E	S	A	U
E	▨	C	L	O	U	D
S	T	R	I	N	G	S

ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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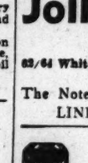

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Red, White, and Yellow Reflectors Are Placed Along Some Highways?

Such reflectors, lining the highway, glow in the auto headlights at night and serve to inform the motorist what lies just ahead. Red reflectors indicate a crossroad or railroad crossing; yellow reflectors the approach to a curve or a hill; and white reflectors tell the motorist that the highway just ahead is straight and clear.

What the Greek Letters Phi Beta Kappa in the Name of That Society Mean?

Phi Beta Kappa is the oldest Greek-letter society in American colleges, having been founded in 1776 at William and Mary College in Virginia. The three Greek letters which form the name of the Society are the initials of the Greek words Philosophia Biou Kubernetes — "Philosophy, the guide of life."

What a "Submarine Scope" Is and What It is Used For?

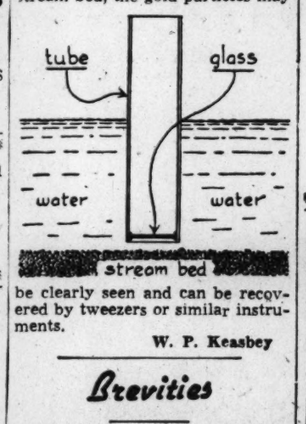
Gold, so they say, is where you find it. But in order to find it, you usually have to see it.

Those working with hydraulic placer mines have long found it difficult to inspect submerged crevices, particularly in rough and muddy water.

To overcome this difficulty, a scope (a distant and simplified relative of the periscope) has been devised.

The submarine scope consists of a tube about three feet long and half a foot in diameter. A clear glass plate is cemented in one end.

By submerging the tube so as to bring the glass end close to the stream bed, the gold particles may



be clearly seen and can be recovered by tweezers or similar instruments.

W. P. Keasbey

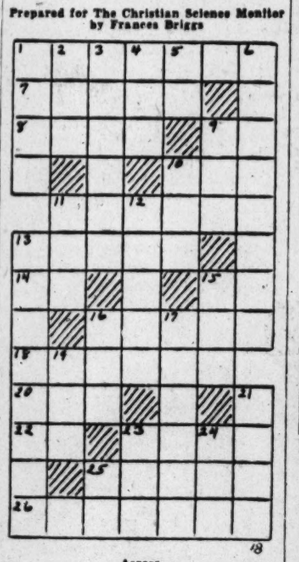
Brevities

San Diego Union: Then there was the 1943 office boy who asked for the afternoon off because his grandmother was playing right field.

St. Louis Star-Times: A number of fairy tales begin with, "Once upon a time . . ." but considerable more with, "I regret that due to circumstances over which I have no control . . ."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is called by Longfellow "angel of the moon" in "Golden Legend"?
7—What is any plant of arum family?
8—The elephant's-ear is also called what?
9—Junction (abbr.).
10—What is a support for a fishing line?
11—What do you call the spaces in netting?
13—Who appears with Francesca in painting by Ingres?
14—Always.
15—What is symbol for iron?
16—Who were chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon?
18—What character sells himself to Zamiel in "Der Freischutz"?
20—Candlenut tree.
22—You would find Licking River in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
23—Which of Isaac's sons wed a daughter of Ishmael?
25—What "floats on high o'er vales and hills"?
26—Combination of stringed instruments in an orchestra are commonly referred to collectively as what?

Down

1—What was native place of the giant Goliath?
2—Southern constellation.
3—Dyaks are the aborigines of what island?
4—What South American city has an excellent natural harbor?
5—You would find a city called Moscow in what State of U. S. abbr.)?
6—A St. Bernard was one of favorite subjects of what painter?
9—What is name of the page in family of Mr. Wardle in "Pickwick Papers"?
10—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—In what month was Thomas Moore born?
12—A berceuse should induce what?
13—Little Black Sambo ate 169 what?
15—Evergreen tree.
16—Man's name.
17—Jawbone of an ass was used as weapon by whom?
19—Who is called "Little Dorrit" in tale by Dickens?
21—Would a puccoon have buds, fins, or ears?
22—Biblical high priest.
24—In what month was Sir Walter Scott born (abbr.)?
25—Symbol for chromium is what?

(Answer Block Appear Among the Advertisements)

Zoot Suiters—Something for Future Historians to Ponder

Wide World
Zoot Suiter

Inspiration for the tailor's nightmare known as a "Zoot suit" has been attributed to many sources. One leading claim insists that the first garment of this type was ordered in 1940 at the clothing store of Frierson-McEver's in Gainesville, Ga. J. V. D. Carlyle, fashion editor for Men's Apparel Reporter, supports the theory. The amazing suit—made to order over the protests of Mr. McEver—had a coat length of 37 inches, and the knees of the trousers billowed out to 26 inches, returning to a conservative 14 inches at the ankles. The completed outfit so amazed Mr. McEver that he had the satisfied customer—one Clyde Duncan, Negro busboy—photographed and forwarded the results to Men's Apparel Reporter. Waggishly, the magazine captioned the photograph "Exclusive Style Flash—known in the South as a Killer Diller." Style-conscious youths of Mississippi and Alabama seized on the idea. Harlem, Detroit, and Los Angeles followed suit (no pun intended).

Clark Gable's garb, in the role of Rhett Butler in "Gone With the Wind," is also reported as responsible for this clothes trend which will cause future historians to stop and scratch their respective heads.

The word "zoot," corrupt form of "suit," has its origin in assonance which touches on all slang used by the "Zoot-suit" tribe.

Webster's informs us that during the prevalence of swing music a few years ago these flashy outfits were called root suits. Then in 1941 came the popular song from Hollywood writers about the "zoot suit with a reat pleat with a drape shape and a stuff cuff," and the term zoot suit stuck.

Daily Quotation

Who works for glory misses oft the goal;
Who works for money coins his very soul.
Work for the work's sake, then, and it may be
That these things shall be added unto thee.

—Kenyon Cox

In Lighter Vein

Dubious Information

"Have you any references?" asked the old-fashioned housewife.

"Yes'm," replied the new girl, "both the ladies I worked for last week said you could call them up if you wanted to."

Unreasonable

As the Home Guard sentry stared into the darkness of the night, he suddenly heard a clatter and a crash, followed by strong language.

"Halt! Who goes there?" he challenged in clarion tones.

Then, as the moon suddenly popped through the clouds he saw his orderly officer rising to his feet.

"Here, I say," he protested, "why didn't you warn me of this trip wire?"

"Well, then I wouldn't have known if it would work," replied the sentry calmly; "and I spent two hours fixing it up."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

Verdi Obliges

When Verdi's "Aïda" first burst upon an eagerly waiting public, it was received with enthusiastic acclaim. There was one individual, however, a man named Bertani, whose opinion of the work was somewhat less than enthusiastic. He wrote the composer that he had twice witnessed a performance of the opera, and that if his first hearing of it had been boresome and uninteresting, the second had been plain torture to him. He demanded that Verdi reimburse him to the extent of twenty-two francs, for railway fare, tickets, and a supper on the way to the performance.

The missive touched Verdi's sense of humor and, having plenty of money, he asked his publisher to send Signor Bertani a check. But only for twenty francs, he said. Bertani might have taken his supper at home.

And Verdi required that the complainant sign an agreement releasing the composer from any further responsibility of risks or expenses attending the hearing of any more of the composer's works.

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

"I understand the local women's club furnished it for us."

My Secret Ambition

K. P. of Newton, Mass., otherwise a staid and sensible citizen, is keenly anxious to pilot a hand

car and actually find out, to his own satisfaction, if a pair of railroad tracks come together in the distance.

* * *

H. C. L. of New York City writes: "I am a sales and mail-order clerk in the world's largest department store. Whenever I hear the fire engines clatter down 34th street I think of my ambition to ride the rear seat of one of those long hook-and-ladder trucks and guide those back wheels around corners."

* * *

Also from New York City comes this brief note from M. T. B., office worker: "One of my pet ambitions for years has been to take a nap at my desk with no fear of results."

* * *

C. H., Boston real estate authority, cherishes one aim in life—to publicly bawl out a certain traffic officer in an attempt (we think futile) to make said officer feel small.

Movie for Every 8,000

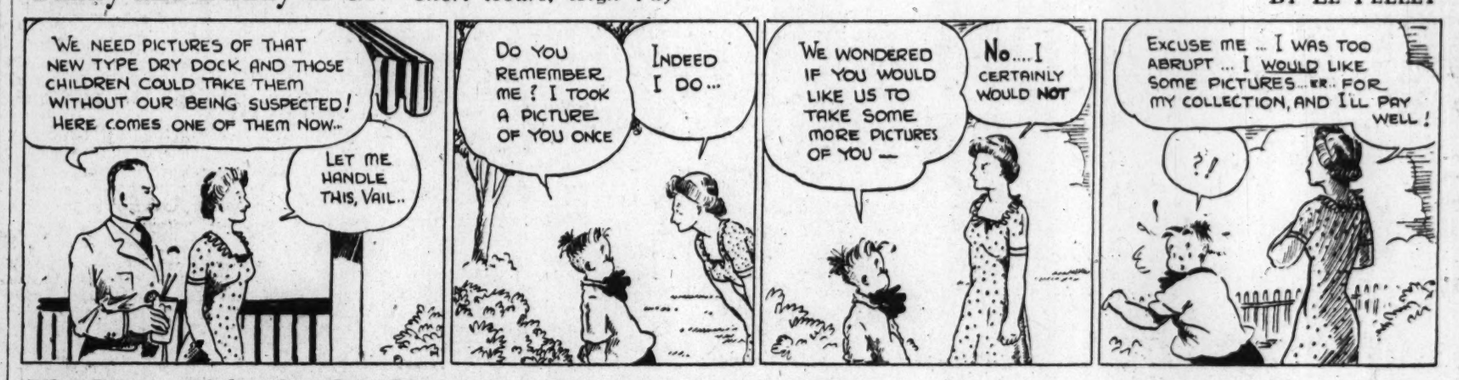
It is estimated that there is one motion picture theater in the United States for every 8,000 inhabitants.

NEWS ITEM— W.P.B. VISUALIZES PAPER HOUSES PACKED IN CARTONS ALL READY TO SET UP.

OH, DARLING! A NEW HOUSE IN THAT CARTON?
YES, AND IF WE SEND BACK THE CARTON TOP AND $2,000. THEY'LL SEND US AN EXTRA ROOM
WE DON'T CARRY NAILS ANYMORE, MR. STILSON - - WITH THESE NEW PAPER HOUSES ALL YOU NEED IS A PAIR OF SHEARS AND SOME PASTE
WITH THESE PAPER HOUSES YOU CAN DO THAT
HARDWARE & S
ALL OUR PEN KNIVES HAVE BEEN CUT IN PRICE
L.F. VAN ZELM
PAPER HOUSES ARE GREAT, BUT I SEEM TO HAVE A LITTLE TROUBLE EVERY TIME I USE THE FIRE PLACE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Short Hours, High Pay*

By Le Pelley


WE NEED PICTURES OF THAT NEW TYPE DRY DOCK AND THOSE CHILDREN COULD TAKE THEM WITHOUT OUR BEING SUSPECTED! HERE COMES ONE OF THEM NOW..
LET ME HANDLE THIS, VAIL..
DO YOU REMEMBER ME? I TOOK A PICTURE OF YOU ONCE
INDEED I DO...
WE WONDERED IF YOU WOULD LIKE US TO TAKE SOME MORE PICTURES OF YOU —
NO... I CERTAINLY WOULD NOT
EXCUSE ME ... I WAS TOO ABRUPT ... I WOULD LIKE SOME PICTURES... ER.. FOR MY COLLECTION, AND I'LL PAY WELL!
?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everybody's Out of Step but Me?*

By Rodgers

"I've just got to figure out why I feel I'm not as welcome on the farm as usual," I told myself today—
Everybody seems to be happy enough and if everybody is happy but me—,
"GRUMPH!"
Well— that's a bad sign—
It makes me wonder if ol' Jerry was right-
About me "not having done anything," I mean—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Calls for a Strike*

By The Hagers

"Before you shop, or start to can,
Today," said I, "some fun we'll plan.
So you decide, Aunt, where to go
For luncheon and a picture show."
Matilda smiled. "Twould be a lark
To see a ball game at the park."
TAKE HIM OUT!
Don't think that I explained the plays,
For she knew every timely phrase.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Offensive in the East

Early successes at small costs in the American - Australian push in the Southwest Pacific are highly gratifying. That within a year after the dark days following Tobruk the Allies can mount an offensive in the Pacific while pounding Hitler's fortress daily and threatening half a dozen invasions, is one striking measure of the tremendous growth of their power. And vast naval forces are known to be available which have not yet been engaged in the Pacific.

Yet it would be well to refrain from easy assumptions that the Solomons and New Guinea are already cleared and Rabaul about to fall. It is much easier to sweep the Japanese off the maps than out of the jungles. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 of them in the tangles of the Solomons, possibly as many as 20,000 near Munda. Rabaul is known to be strongly held, although the port and surrounding airfields have been bombed almost daily for several months. The enemy is believed to have more than 20,000 troops in New Guinea.

It took months to dislodge the 3,500 who held the Buna area, and one observer said five weeks were required to clean up the last 300. We must hope that such tedious and costly experiences will not have to be repeated. Allied air strength has been mounting and there are plain signs that American naval power is reaching strongly northward. The number of enemy planes knocked down in the first test at Rendova is particularly encouraging because it is known that the Japanese are running short of planes and especially of trained pilots.

Forcing the enemy to deplete his air strength may be as much an objective of the MacArthur-Halsey push as the taking of bases. And undoubtedly the United Nations command is hoping that sooner or later the Japanese will have to risk a major naval force in an effort to maintain supply lines. Should the enemy's fleets of the sea or air be shattered his bases could be cut off. Then the process of crawling from island to island would quickly change to one of leaping far inside his present lines—possibly to the Philippines.

The quick occupation of advance positions from which important Japanese bases can be attacked is a good beginning. But the key to major offensive success in the Southwest Pacific lies less in land engagements than in battles which will be fought for the air and sea power to dominate the area.

Martinique—Back to Actuality

It will not be long before an island is defined as a body of land entirely surrounded by unreality.

The request to Washington by "Martinique authorities" to send representatives to discuss a change in the regime on the French island calls down the curtain on the comedy enacted there by Admiral Georges Robert. It has not been a pleasant comedy for the people of the island, who have found themselves cut off from United States food sources because of Robert's romantic attitude.

Few Frenchmen, even among those who had placed their hopes in Vichy, failed to recognize that the Nazi occupation of all France spelled the end of Marshal Pétain's influence. But Admiral Robert, like the Bourbons, insisted on learning nothing and forgetting nothing. His operatic gestures have tied up a plane carrier, a cruiser, some tankers and cargo ships that might otherwise have followed the Richelieu into the fight for France's freedom in a free world. His refusal to align Martinique with the United Nations cause imposed on United States forces the job of watching French Caribbean possessions for possible U-boat lairs.

That the task has not been too onerous is indicated in the restraint with which Washington has treated the regime on Martinique. Possibly on balance the course adopted by the State Department has been less expensive, in terms of good will, than forcible action against the island would have been. Some time ago disturbances among the population were reported on Martinique. But so far as Washington has heard, no popular uprising now lies behind the move by Martinique officials.

Whatever has impelled it, few will be surprised if Admiral Robert is now permitted to return to Vichy and see who is really running things there.

It's got to the point now where children not only no longer exempt one from paying income tax, but they can't even keep a fellow out of the army.

Strength, Not Weakness

One of the things for which the United Nations are fighting is the dignity of human life. Firing squads and mass executions may be trifles in the totalitarian States; but they are not commonplace in the democracies.

President Roosevelt's commutation of the death sentence of Max Stephan is tangible evidence that the processes of justice and consideration are accorded even the lowliest traitor by the highest authorities in the United States. This commutation is not likely to be regarded as a sign of weakness by the peoples under tyrant's heels in Europe and Asia, but, rather, as an indication of strength and balance. What hope this act of mercy must give those people of the saner, kinder world that will come to them with victory of the United Nations!

President Roosevelt's assessment of the degrees or qualities of treason is accurate. The eight submarine saboteurs, six of whom were executed, were members of the German armed forces and came to America's shores with long-planned plots for sabotage and espionage.

Stephan apparently was just an emotional pawn in the hands of a German pilot who escaped to Detroit from a Canadian prison camp. Stephan acted without premeditation. Although his disservice to the United States was quite serious, life imprisonment seems sufficient punishment to fit his crime.

A Call for Emancipation

The South, that section of the United States which President Roosevelt denominated Economic Problem No. 1, now feeling the beneficial results of a great surge of emergency industrialization, hopes that its wartime gains can be extended so that it can escape the stigma of being called the Nation's "problem child."

At the same time, its economic and political leaders point out that the South's status is not its fault. A Northern industrial oligarchy, it is contended, was largely responsible for inflicting economic handicaps which have held Dixie in virtual bondage ever since the Civil War.

The magazine Fortune, in its July issue, takes cognizance of this condition. A subhead under the title of the article, "The Deep South Looks Up," reads: "It sees an opportunity, with Northern aid, to join the Union." The economic shackles on the South are listed by Fortune as the protective tariff, the uneven freight-rate structure, and the North's almost complete financial control of the South.

The tariff has always been a thorn in the side of the South—as, indeed, it has been to American agriculture in general. For generations, "protection" has increased the price of practically everything the farmer has had to buy, and its compensations have been small. Retaliatory tariffs, in particular, have prevented the South from marketing its surplus cotton abroad. The resultant reduced income kept the South poor.

The second handicap is the arbitrary division of the United States into freight-rate territories, which not only hampered the South in competing with Northern producers in heavily populated regions, but actually discouraged the establishment of new or enlarged industries and the legitimate exploitation of natural resources below the Mason and Dixon line. Fortune points out that it "costs 50 per cent more to ship an auto storage battery from Jacksonville Fla., to Washington, D. C., than from Chicago to Washington, six miles farther." This is a sample of rates affecting many competitive raw materials and manufactured articles.

The South is in an excellent position to become the center of postwar light-metal, chemical, and plastic industries because of the huge pool of cheap TVA power. The region has semi-skilled labor in quantity. The correction of the inequalities in rail and truck freight rates should be the first step toward emancipation of the South. Also, continued support for the Hull trade treaties in the future and a re-examination of the tariff laws at the first opportunity should be on the agenda of the postwar Administration in Washington if equality of opportunity is to be something more than a mere phrase.

Wonder if Comrade Stalin, in view of past favors, would be willing when the time comes to lend-lease a site in Siberia with a clear view of the islands to the east?

Due to the scarcity of bacon and the price of eggs, the name of the morning meal has been changed, in one household that we know of, to oat-meal.

Our Readers Say—

An Important Office

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the voluntary return of Commissioner Downey from the State Department of Education to the Boston school system from which he was borrowed, Governor Saltonstall has a highly important vacancy to fill.

The ideal appointee would combine not only the qualities of a good administrator but also those of a far-seeing leader in education. For education is today's great leverage under tomorrow—today's hope of developing a wiser, more enlightened and happier citizenry.

Our established school systems have become, in far too many localities, a means of conferring jobs upon the politically deserving rather than a call to service for those most competent to teach our boys and girls. The schools, moreover, have strong potential allies in the press, the radio, the movies and a hundred other institutions and agencies which are as yet only half aware of their educational responsibilities or their opportunities to aid in the general raising of the popular culture. If our fine old Commonwealth is to make the most of its possibilities, both its youthful and its adult population needs to be shown a challenging vision of the society that CAN be; and it needs to have pointed out to it the many trails by which such ascent could be made. Not that ours is a backward State. It is anything but that. Yet it could be "forwarder" in many respects than it is. And education, rightly conceived, is all that the wit and genius of the people can devise to promote healthy social growth among themselves.

I am not writing this to put forward any candidate for the State commissionership of education. But an office that has been held by men like Horace Mann and Payson Smith surely demands the most careful selection of its successive occupants.

Boston — ANSON W. BELDING
Editor, The Journal of Education

Against the Dies Committee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading in a recent Christian Science Monitor, an article reporting the latest in a long series of despicable activities of the Dies Committee, I felt like conducting a personal investigation of that body. Having now neither the time nor the facilities for such a probe, I would certainly like to see a paper with the great liberal attitude that yours has express its views on this matter.

To me it seems that one of the cardinal precepts for which we are fighting is intellectual freedom. Thomas Jefferson put it thus: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." It is just this sort of tyranny that the Dies Committee exercises. It is little better than an American counterpart of the German Gestapo. A man's thoughts and spoken opinions, as long as they are not in the eyes of the law defamatory, should be as impregnable as his religion.

Against wrongful invasions by our police forces and our law making bodies we have such protective guarantees as freedom from unlawful arrest and freedom from bills of attainder; but against the Dies Committee we have nothing. PVT. JOHN M. LOFTON, JR.
Fort Andrews, Mass.

Efforts to Educate Smokers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having been among those who found reverting to bus and train travel disagreeable because of smoking, may I add here a word of appreciation for the efforts made by your paper to have patrons be more considerate?

Framingham, Mass. — EMMA A. HUNT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

The Farm Bloc as Big Business

THE FARM BLOC, by Wesley McCune (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2), is an impartial analysis by a competent Washington reporter of the position the Farm Bloc has assumed in American political and economic life and of the personalities and circumstances by which it holds power. It is a story consumers should heed. That this power is potentially decisive in controlling the cost of living in America in the interests of producers and allied business interests is clearly demonstrated.

Nothing could be more timely than Mr. McCune's book as background for the present struggle for control of food prices. It enables the reader to understand the present attack upon OPA by the Farm Bloc as an effort to bring food prices under producer control. The Bloc recognizes OPA as a consumer protective agency, and frankly intends for it the fate of the earlier Consumers' Counsel in the AAA. The Farm Bloc as frankly seeks inflation for the prices of its products.

* * *

The power once held by the industrialist tariff makers of the East has passed to the Farm Bloc as part of the geographic and political shift in America's center of gravity. This was accelerated by the contraction of world markets in the 1920's and 1930's, which made the farm problem central in American politics.

The American public was sympathetic to relief of the farmer from deflation that threatened to reduce the small farmer to tenantry. What is essentially disillusioning about the Farm Bloc now that it has come to power is its use of power in the interests of big business agriculture and the big businesses of processors and distributors. Its deepest hostility is aroused by the efforts of the Government through the Farm Security Administration to aid small farmers by cheap credit.

* * *

The social policy of maintaining the largest measure of farm ownership is resisted by the almost feudal landowners who lead the Farm Bloc as a move to deprive them of agricultural laborers. This is closely akin to the attitude of the medieval landlords of England that led to the eviction of the yeomen to make room for more profitable use of the common lands for sheep raising.

Mr. McCune gets to the core of the issues that animate the Farm Bloc. His book is a substantial contribution to the understanding of a most fundamental part of the background of American politics today. L. M. L.

Time to Rise Above It

There Is Still Time

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

If the present political and economic confusion had broken out within the United States one year from now, when the war—and peace—efforts may be at an even more acute stage and when we will be in the throes of a political campaign, the consequences would doubtless be even more severe than we may now anticipate.

There is, in short, time for the internal situation to stabilize before really irreparable damage is done. And to the task of achieving national unity and constructive progress toward a single goal, every American should now address himself.

We are, it must be recognized at the outset, in a pretty considerable mess as far as the harmony of national government is concerned. We face the dangers of further labor trouble, of runaway inflation with all its desperately threatening possible consequences, of slowed industrial production, and of disintegration of many elements in the national war administration. All sorts of political and partisan elements of disruption are on the rampage, uncontrolled as yet by reason, moderation, or patriotism. What can be done about it?

* * *

It must be recognized at the outset that President Roosevelt's personal position is at the center of the difficulty. The President himself must be acutely aware of this fact, and as a war leader with world responsibilities as well as an able and sensitive politician he must realize that something must be done about it. To many Americans and to most of our Allies, President Roosevelt stands as a symbol in the war against the Axis.

But on the other hand, to many Americans—plenty of whom are in Congress—President Roosevelt is party leader, legitimate prey to partisan and political warfare. Yet in wartime, there is no place for partisan strife. We cannot afford the luxury or vice of politics as usual in this crisis. Now, Mr. Roosevelt himself by behaving very often as a party leader and candidate to succeed himself, has played into the hands of his opponents. He has not created a sufficiently broad base for a truly national administration, and he has placed particular trust in men—notably in Harry L. Hopkins—who stand for deep and controversial social change in the United States. In short, although the "New Deal" was legitimately extinct some time ago, the White House has appeared at least to seek to put over its reforms by aid of wartime devices.

There is still time for the President to broaden the base of his Administration, although it is late. One good way for him to have begun, regardless of the specific merits of the controversy, would have been to keep Chester L. Davis in office as Food Administrator. Instead, by peremptorily co-operating in dismissing Mr. Davis, and in appointing Judge Jones, the President seems again to throw out men of widely representative talents, and to seek "yes" men.

Unless the President gives up party politics, it is difficult to see how he can regain stature and prestige as a world leader, and irreparable danger comparable only to Woodrow Wilson's fall will be likely to ensue. We make this statement, not because we like to prophesy doom, but because there is still time to avoid the tragedy.

Concessions are necessary, and they must begin in the White House. And in Congress, the mean and partisan passions which have lately held sway must be toned down. It is easy to phrase these noble injunctions, far more difficult to bring home to Congress and the President an awareness of the kind of fire with which they are playing.

What we face is the plain choice between collapse of American governmental prestige and unified authority for a year and a half at the most critical period of a terrible war with an equally grave aftermath to follow, or a rehabilitation of our political situation. Rehabilitation it must be. Congress is a runaway and passionate body today. The President must realize the situation will not heal itself, and that his old recipe of sitting tight for the storm to blow over isn't good enough today. Nor can he achieve unity by simply fighting back. It is no time for party battling, but for healing, for closing ranks.

* * *

The hour is exceedingly grave. The American war effort, which is noble, successful, and united in so many aspects must be made truly national in the political sense. Teamwork between Congress and the White House is an imperative need. Party strife, deadlock and chaos, all the way from today—July, 1943—to January, 1945, when the next President would take office is unthinkable. Such chaos could lose the war, certainly jeopardize the peace.

Americans can agree on fundamentals in the face of the Axis menace, or of postwar challenges. All of us believe in some vital prerequisites for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Starting with what the President and Congress agree upon—what Republicans and Democrats and New Dealers all have in common—let us banish this spectre of disunity. It will mean that one-man control of the American war effort is at an end. But only by conceding the end of one-man domination can the real authority and dignity of that highest of political offices, the Presidency of the United States, be preserved.

The Jefferson Memorial

Washington, D. C. . . . July 4, 1943

Built of the marble from both North and South,
Here is the simple, lasting monument
To truths we hold to be self-evident,
Greater than which has spoken no man's mouth.
Clearly reflected, classic in design,
Of all men's rights to life and liberty
And a full share in true democracy,
Here is the outward and the visible sign.
Herein, the Declaration in his hand,
Naming those rights again now, one by one,
Stands the immortal Thomas Jefferson,
Fearless despite the present's dark demand.
Listen—remembering that unwritten bill
Of obligations each must now fulfill.

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

The Wide Horizon

Labor's Role in War Relief

By Norton Webb

What prompted my looking into organized American labor's part in war relief was a gay red, white and blue circular handed me the other day at national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in New York. The brochure painted pointedly in terse, blunt language labor's advantages in giving to war and community needs at home and overseas and was for mailing to union members. It also announced the A. F. of L., C. I. O., and Railroad Brotherhoods were united in this campaign to raise $4,000,000 in 1943 for the N. Y. Labor War Chest for allocation to community and war relief. A glance through the circular was enough to confirm that labor was making an important bid for public recognition as a factor in this field of social endeavor.

It was at their respective 1941 conventions that both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. decided growing contributions from their members to community and specially war relief needed regularizing. So the A. F. of L. set up its United Nations Relief Committee and the C. I. O. a Committee for American and Allied Relief. General objectives of both bodies were the same—raising money from union members for the U. S. O., Red Cross and similar projects in a methodically budgeted manner. The C. I. O. coined the slogan, "Give One Hour's Pay per Month." The A. F. of L. urges giving "A Day's Pay the Union Way."

* * *

Donations by organized labor to war relief gathered enough momentum to spur an agreement on August 17, 1942, between the two big labor groups and Community Chests and Councils, Inc., an organization of country-wide community and war chests with headquarters in New York. Commenting on this pact at the time, Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, said: "Few events in the history of the trade union movement have held so much significance for the future status of organized labor in the life of the American community." For, explained Mr. Woll, labor would henceforth be more than a mere contributor. It would also no longer solicit donations from management as in the past but from its own members.

And labor, Mr. Woll emphasized, would now receive public credit, not as a "soulless instrument" of political unionism as so many saw it but as a body of workers who are generous contributors to worthy cases. The C. I. O.'s view was that labor being an integral part of the community, it must also logically be concerned and responsible for war and community relief. Labor, it held, belongs in the ranks and on the general staff of any body mobilizing the community for human needs.

* * *

A notable example of the extent of organized labor's contributions to war relief in 1942 was the $2,000,000 jointly raised by the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. for the following special overseas projects:

Britain	
1. Merchant seamen's clubs	$300,000
2. Homes for war orphans and bomb-shocked children	250,000
3. Rest homes for workers in war industries	116,000
Total	$666,000
Russia	
1. Equipment of schools and nurseries for homeless children	$409,000
2. Equipment of rehabilitation hospitals for wounded soldiers	257,000
Total	$666,000
China	
1. Medical aid to Chinese soldiers	$250,000
2. Transfer of skilled workers from occupied to unoccupied China	216,000
3. Mobile food distribution for workers on defense projects	200,000
Total	$666,000

This year signs point to organized labor widening its role in community and war relief. The current N. Y. Labor War Chest campaign alone shows this. To date, the C. I. O. groups report raising nearly $100,000. The city's A. F. of L. unions have collected $700,000 with Mr. Woll predicting the sum would reach $2,000,000 by the year's end. And the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has just announced allocation of $1,300,000 for war relief and community agencies, the largest single contribution ever made by a labor organization.

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To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Like a Pendulum

Opinion is like a pendulum and obeys the same law. If it goes past the center of gravity on one side, it must go a like distance on the other; and it is only after a certain time that it finds the true point at which it can remain at rest.—ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER (1788-1860).

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